

AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

PAININ

Nato Clears Way For West Summit

PARIS (Reuters). — The Nato Council yesterday completed what the British Defence Minister called "an extremely tough conference" by settling what points shall be put to Russia at the summit and surveying the state of Western defences.

The 15-nation Ministerial Council members heard a report from the Foreign Ministers of the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany on the matters to be raised at tomorrow's meeting of the heads of these four governments. The Ministers also reported on progress made by their officials on the matters to be raised at tomorrow's meeting of the heads of these four governments.

During the conference, a move was made towards settling France's quarrel with Nato over the matter of the new word for "integration" — of national forces under Nato command.

The French are now expected to take part in technical talks, starting with unification of the communications system, including the European radar screen.

Unified Air Defence
General Lauris Norstad, the American Commander of Nato, on Wednesday emphatically stressed the need for unified air defences.

Mr. Harold Watkinson, British Defence Minister, said the debate on unified defences had been "very useful."

He said his announcement on Wednesday that British readiness to maintain its present forces in Germany and reconsider plans for withdrawing fighter planes from there was made because "we felt this was the year when we should not appear as if we were pulling out of Europe."

West Germany and Italy have also responded to American appeals to European Nato members to take a bigger share of the common defence burden. West Germany pledged a nearly 10 per cent increase in defence spending next year, to build up a long-range radar system as part of the integrated network which General Norstad demands.

Britain Rejects Disengagement
LONDON (Reuters). — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan yesterday rejected a suggestion by a Labour Member in the House of Commons that he should put forward a plan for disengagement in Central Europe at the forthcoming summit talks.

He told Mr. John Rankin, "We have never supported what is usually called disengagement."

"What we do support are the provisions for controlling armaments in an agreed zone in Europe, which were contained in a Western plan put forward at the Geneva conference in May."

Outsiders Can Join Soviet Economic Unit
BELGRADE (Reuters). — The Soviet Bloc Council for Mutual Economic Assistance yesterday adopted a new statute making it possible for other European countries to join the organisation if they accept its aims and principles, according to the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug.

At a five-day session in Sofia, the council discussed long-term economic planning by the Communist bloc nations, further specialisation in the production of machinery for the chemical, sugar, paper and meat-processing industries, and the increase of production of iron and steel.

Usually reliable sources here said yesterday that the Yugoslav Government is working out plans for closer contacts between the Balkan states, possibly including a meeting of parliamentarians.

This is a move to counter a series of Soviet bloc initiatives reportedly aimed at promoting Balkan unity.

MOON MAY HARBOUR LIFE, SAY SOVIETS
WASHINGTON (UPI). — Soviet scientists believe the airless, waterless moon may harbour life.

This is asserted in an article distributed here this week by the Soviet Embassy.

Most American scientists feel sure no living things like those on earth can be growing on the moon now. They doubt that they ever did. But the Soviet author of the article, Mr. P. Siegel, says that the concept of the moon as a dead world "needs revision."

He adds that lately astronomers have finally established that strange spots of changing colour and location can be seen at the bottom of some lunar craters (Plato, Aristarchus, and others).

This may well be a primitive form of vegetation capable of existing under extreme conditions. In fact, Soviet scientists have recently suggested that the lowest forms of life probably exist on the moon.

Belgian Monarch Visiting Congo
STANLEYVILLE, Belgian Congo (UPI). — King Baudouin arrived here yesterday amid wild demonstrations of enthusiasm to begin a two-week tour of the Belgian colony.

The 39-year-old monarch, accompanied by Congo Minister Auguste de Schryver took off on Wednesday night from Brussels on an unannounced trip to the Congo.

No specific reason was given for his sudden trip.

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ISRAEL WINS ASIAN CUP ZONE SERIES

ERNAKULAM (Reuters). — Israel won the Asian Cup West Zone soccer tournament here yesterday when they drew 2-2 in their return match with Pakistan after a scoreless first half.

Menchel and Ranabi scored for Israel. Omar and Gafour for Pakistan.

The Israel eleven, which blanked Pakistan by 2-0 in their first encounter, looked like conceding yesterday. They were two goals down

early in the second half because they were stuck out of their listlessness and showed their true form, wiping off the arrears within ten minutes.

Pakistan, who had more of the play up to this stage, took the lead in the ninth minute after the interval, when centre-forward Omar beat Portel with a drive from an acute angle. Gafour, the right half, increased the lead eight minutes later, when he met a lobbed pass on the volley and crashed the ball into the net.

Israel came back strongly, putting severe pressure on the Pakistan defence. Menchel scored from a free kick in the 19th minute, and eight minutes later, Ranabi, who had replaced Nahari, headed the equalizer.

With the match levelled, the momentum of Israel's attack lessened and the match played out in a draw.

Persia, who shares second place with Pakistan, still has a match to play against India today, but the outcome cannot affect Israel's top position.

Both Israel and Persia have invited the Indian team to play in their countries. India has accepted provisionally, subject to her qualifying for the Olympic tournament in Rome next year. In this case the Indian team would play matches in Israel and Persia on its way home.

Syrian-Jordan Air Clash Reported
An air battle between Syrian Migs and Jordan Hawker Hunters took place over Jordan territory a few days ago, the Israeli Radio's Arabic service reported yesterday.

The radio said that Jordan had lodged a strong protest with the Syrian authorities and that there is considerable tension between them.

It said news of the incident was suppressed in Jordan.

Stevenson Wants China in UN; 'Hands Off' Accord in M-E
NEW YORK. — Adlai Stevenson said today that world peace appears unattainable as long as Communist China is barred from international society, and in effect called for the admittance of the Peking regime to the United Nations.

He also proposed "organized non-intervention" in the Middle East to help harmonize Israel-Arab relations.

Mr. Stevenson, twice Democratic candidate for the U.S. presidency and widely regarded as a leading contender for the party nomination again next year, made these and other wide-ranging proposals in the quarterly magazine, "Foreign Affairs."

Discussing the Middle East, Mr. Stevenson said: "Neither Russia nor the Western nations have gained much from their recent policies of intervention in the Middle East. I suggest we now give organized non-intervention a trial."

May 'Wear Out'
"Some international problems are never solved: they just wear out. And the Arab-Israel conflict may wear out before it is worked out."

But meanwhile the U.S. should call on the Soviet Union and everyone in the U.N. again and again to use their influence to harmonize relations between the Arab states and Israel and end this prolonged and useless hostility."

On the question of world disarmament, Mr. Stevenson said "it is clear" that no general control of disarmament has any value unless it includes China, and it is difficult to see how China can agree to international control when it is not, formally, a member of international society."

Mr. Stevenson suggested, because of China's growing power, that the West should ask the Soviet Premier, Mr.

Lebanese Seize 'Israel Spies' in Sea Chase
A "gang of pro-Israel spies" engaged in smuggling hashish by boat from southern Lebanon to Israel, have been caught after a four-hour sea chase, ANA reports from Beirut.

The gang, of which four members have been detained, was said to have been regularly smuggling "military information, maps and Jews" from a place on the Lebanese coast between Sidon and Tyre.

They were said to have been paid large sums of foreign currency for their work, which included the smuggling of Israeli spies into the Lebanon on the return journey.

TRIAL IN JORDAN
AMMAN (Reuters). — A State Security Court is tomorrow to try 40 Jordanians accused of being members of the illegal Communist Party. It was announced yesterday.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Iraq and Persia Exchange Charges of Aggression

BAGHDAD. — The Iraqi Foreign Ministry has accused Iran of "numerous continuous aggressions" over the past years on their common frontier.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Iran failed to adhere to the 1914 border, and all Iraqi proposals at mediation had failed because Iran insisted on sharing the Shatt-al-Arab River.

In Teheran, deputies in the Persian Parliament yesterday accused Kassem of an aggressive policy towards Persia, and warned him against a policy which would harm relations between the two countries.

The spokesman said "Iraq can never abandon her inherent rights to the Shatt-al-Arab."

He said after the failure of negotiations recommended by the League of Nations in 1934, Iraq was forced to give Iran 50 per cent rights of the Shatt-al-Arab for four miles opposite Abadan.

He added the delineation of the border began in 1933, and revealed Iranian encroachments of the border fixed in the 1934 agreement.

Leaves Committee
When the encroachments were discovered, Iran made excuses, stopped work, and withdrew from the joint committee of 1940, he said. Since then Iraq has unavailingly continued its efforts to settle the dispute.

The spokesman said Iran has massed troops along the Shatt-al-Arab and insisted Khushroobad was an Iranian port, although the waters are Iraqi.

He also accused Iran of providing a gunboat escort for American tankers in the disputed river.

The spokesman added that the Iraqi Government hoped Iran "would revert to justice and fairness in her relations with Iraq."

The independent Baghdad daily "Al Akhbar" said yesterday that 22 Iraqis have been arrested at Siba on the southern border between Iraq and Iran, and accused of entering Iraq without legal documents.

KASSEM ATTACKERS' TRIAL POSTPONED
LONDON (Reuters). — The trial of defendants accused of making an attempt on the life of Major-General Abdul Karim Kassem, the Iraqi Prime Minister, has been postponed until December 22, Baghdad Radio announced yesterday. The trial was due to have started tomorrow.

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Cairo Reports Rift With World Bank

Serious differences have broken out between the U.A.R. and the World Bank in connection with Cairo's application for a loan for widening the Suez Canal, Cairo Radio reported yesterday.

The radio added that the differences were political in nature and connected with the U.A.R.'s refusal to permit the passage of Israeli ships and cargoes through the Canal.

Danes Spurn Fawzi Bid on Toft Issue
POST Political Reporter
The U.A.R. Foreign Minister, Mahmoud Fawzi, has failed in his attempt to reach agreement for a solution of the Inge Toft issue during his recent talks in Copenhagen with the Danish Minister for Foreign Economic Affairs, Mr. J. O. Krag. This was learned in Jerusalem yesterday from a report received from the Israeli Ambassador in Denmark, Mr. Zvi Avnon.

The Danish Foreign Ministry assured Mr. Avnon that Denmark would not depart from its declared policy of non-intervention in a purely commercial affair which involved the issue of a Danish vessel. The Inge Toft issue does not concern the Cairo and Copenhagen Governments directly and therefore no agreement could be reached between these two Governments without consulting the other partners to the dispute, the Danish Government emphasized.

This Danish position was made known to Fawzi, it is learned.

Next week the Inge Toft will complete its seventh month of detention at Port Said.

Fawzi is understood to have requested an additional meeting with the Danish Foreign Ministry some time at the beginning of next year.

The new Danish Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Mogens Meisner, who resides in Ankara, was received on Thursday by Foreign Minister Golda Meir, to whom he submitted a copy of his letters of credence which he will present to the President on Monday.

AFTER MIDNIGHT
Dr. Carlo Schmidt, Vice-President of the West German Bundestag, arrived at Lydda Airport at 11:41 last night for a two-week visit.

Work on Deepening Jordan Bed Speeded
TIBERIAS. — Work has been speeded up on the deepening of the Jordan River bed in the north and on clearing rocks in the area. Mr. H. Sofrin, the J.N.F.'s drainage director, told reporters on Wednesday.

On a tour of Jordan's west bank they saw six heavy earth-moving machines in operation. The work is aimed at preventing the flooding of the reclaimed Hula Basin, which has been sown with winter crops. It represents the final stage of a drainage scheme in which IL409,000 has been invested.

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Knesset Votes Support For Coalition Cabinet

Meir: Development Will Proceed

Foreign Minister Golda Meir told the Knesset yesterday that no force in the world could arrogate to itself the right to intervene in questions concerning development projects within Israel's borders. Mrs. Meir was the final Mapai speaker in the debate on the new Government, before the summing up by Mr. Eshkol, deputizing for Mr. Ben-Gurion.

Referring to Arab threats to interfere with Israel's development of its water resources, Mrs. Meir declared that what we do within our borders was a matter for Israel alone to decide. We were not prepared to accept a decision by anyone else as to what to do or not to do.

Today it was water that was involved; tomorrow it might be some other aspect of development. It would be much better all around if the Arab rulers, instead of trying to cramp Israel's development, evinced some interest in developing their own countries. Fruitful cooperation between them and Israel might then follow.

Mrs. Meir opened her speech with greetings to the Egyptian nation on the occasion of the anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

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Editor: TED R. LUBIN

Friday, December 14, 1960
 11 Kibbutz, 17th Street, Tel. 1370

DESPITE Mr. Ben-Gurion's absence owing to his indisposition, the new Cabinet were approved with confidence by the Knesset and sworn in **AHEAD** of their duties in a good atmosphere. The Government have a solid majority, and despite the strident emphasis there has been on the right of the left-wing parties to abstain in votes on certain issues, there is also a wide measure of agreement between all the groups represented.

It is open to question, on the other hand, whether in the event of disagreements the Government's official joint "Basic Principles," to which all parties have subscribed, will form an effective guide. They are couched in vague terms, and do little more than to express general intentions. In that sense they are even misleading, for it must be assumed that the Government has more detailed plans and more specific targets for the coming years than those to which expression is given in this document, particularly on the economic front.

It is also doubtful whether the letter of agreement sent by Abud Ha'avoda to the Prime Minister coincides fully with the terms of the coalition agreement.

We have been passing through a relatively quiet period. There has been good economic progress. Productivity and exports have climbed steadily, imports have been kept within bounds. Immigration has proceeded at a slower pace, making consolidation possible. Egypt, right up to the last few weeks, has been too much preoccupied with the problems posed by Kassem's rivalry and by her own complicated relations with the East and the West to have much time or energy to spare to harass Israel. This situation may change in many respects, and in the lifetime of the present Knesset will certainly change, to the extent that our sources of foreign currency will be sharply reduced when reparations payments come to an end.

It is always possible to hope, moreover, that emigration from Eastern Europe will again become easier. However desirable such a change would be, it is one that always poses its own technical and financial problems.

Certainly there are indications that the U.A.R. will again turn increasing attention towards Israel. There has been a noticeable increase in minor aggressive acts on the Syrian frontier. There has been a blackmailing attempt to prevent Israel from receiving needed funds for the continuation of the irrigation system that will include the Jordan and Kinneret waters, by making it appear that the re-direction of waters within Israel territory is in any way controversial, or a matter that can be under dispute between Israel and the Arab countries. There is the Inge Toft, still immobilized at the entrance to the Suez Canal.

We have been without a properly constituted government for a matter of many months. Now that we have one again, progress can be made in devising solutions to all these pressing problems. They spell an urgent need for unity, for the shelving of past quarrels and differences and for a determination not to allow considerations of party politics or prestige to enter into the consideration of national affairs. We are fortunate in having an able team, newly reinforced by younger men whose outstanding abilities have enabled them to obtain wide experience of public affairs and of personal responsibility, and we have every reason to face the future with confidence if only yesterday's unity in the Knesset can be maintained and strengthened.

New York Letter

Warburg Worries U.S. Jews

NEW YORK

The most literate and widely reproduced presentation of the American Council for Judaism's line on Israel and the U.A. was made recently by a leading member of the Warburg family, who nonetheless claims to dislike the Council's "rabid anti-Zionism."

He is James P. Warburg, an influential writer on foreign affairs, who has published many books, articles and pamphlets, most of them highly critical of the State Department. He maintains the Current Affairs Press to print and distribute his pamphlets.

He is the nephew of Felix Warburg, founder of the Joint Distribution Committee, and first cousin to Felix's son, Edward M. Warburg, one of the Council's leaders in the United Jewish Appeal.

In 1957, James P. Warburg stopped his annual contribution to the U.A. (The U.A. does not make its donations public, but his is not the wealthy branch of the Warburg family.)

James P.'s loss to the fund went unnoticed by the Jewish public until the evening of November 27, 1959, when from the pulpit of Congregation Mikveh Israel, a synagogue in New Haven, Connecticut, he attacked the U.A. and the State of Israel, and challenged the right of the U.A. to tax exemption as a charitable institution.

Wide Publicity
 The speech echoed many previous statements by leading members of the American Council for Judaism. None of these, however, ever received such wide publicity as did Warburg's. The highlight was his attack on the U.A. and the State of Israel, and his challenge to the right of the U.A. to tax exemption as a charitable institution.

In a personal interview with The Jerusalem Post, Mr. Warburg affirmed that when he said this he had in mind the leaders of the American Council for Judaism, except for Rabbi Morris Lamm, who "is a decent chap." He denied that he personally was an anti-Zionist, but he was an anti-Zionist, he said, because he was a Jew and he was a Jew because he was a Jew.

But the Council had done more than quote him. They had arranged for the speech to be reproduced in full in the current number of the anti-Zionist "Jewish Newsletter" which went to press before the speech was delivered. It thus went to the "Jewish Newsletter's" complete mailing list of professors, editors, ministers, and every Member of Congress.

If they bothered to read it, they saw these mischievous statements:

"Why should all contributions to the United Jewish Appeal be tax-deductible when the contributions of them flow directly or indirectly into the hands of a foreign government which openly engages in propaganda attempting to influence the policy of the Government of the United States? It seems to me that, unless the United Jewish Appeal changes its policy of mingling all contributions, it will sooner or later lose its tax-exempt status, as indeed, in my judgment, it should."

The "Firebrand" is the original British model, boasts a giant fuel tank which makes possible 36 hours of uninterrupted heating, a special safety device and a three-year guarantee.

The highly reliable "Firebrand" on the other hand, burns 36 hours, thanks to its giant fuel tank, and its special safety device, to say nothing of the three-year guarantee.

The new "Firebrand" manufactured by Hot Brand features the following refinements: three-year guarantee, 36-hour giant fuel tank, unique safety device.

And about Israel itself: "It is one thing to create a much-needed refuge for the persecuted and oppressed. It is quite another thing to create a new chauvinistic nationalism and a state based in part upon medieval theories of racial superiority and in part upon the Nazi-exploited myth of the existence of a Jewish race."

And here is the heart of his fears of Israel expansionism: "There is a vast difference between providing a haven for those who need and want it and the policy of attempting to gather all the Jews in the world into Israel."

The question is whether present Israel policies are conducive to peace, and if not whether these policies should be supported by the American Jewish community.

I asked Mr. Warburg to explain and document these statements. He made these points:

The Jewish Agency, which receives the bulk of the U.A. funds, is "to all intents and purposes an arm of the Israel Government." Both the Government and the Jewish Agency believe in the policy of ingathering and are "attempting to stimulate the unlimited immigration into Israel of all Jews throughout the world."

If this policy were successful, it would necessarily lead to Israel expansion, which would be a major threat to world peace. Furthermore, the Agency allocates funds to the Herut Party, which openly advocates the expansion of Israel into Arab territory.

He prefaced these remarks with the assertion that he was not anti-Israel, and since the advent of Hitler, he had been a firm supporter of the Jewish people.

The only one, to which all persecuted Jews could go, he told me the story of his visit to number of Alvin Karpis stations in Czechoslovakia in 1947.

Tired of Wandering
 "I asked every one of the refugees whether he would go to the United States if he had a visa. Everyone insisted he wanted to go to Palestine. He was tired of wandering."

This had a lasting effect on the wealthy American non-Zionist until, a decade later, he became convinced that the policy of ingathering was a threat to world peace.

Warburg quoted to me Mr. Leon Duzin, of the Jewish Agency, who, he said, recently predicted that Israel's population would reach 7,000,000 in 25 years, and Ben-Gurion has often talked in Messianic figures, he asserted.

I then brought up the "five major requirements" for an Arab-Israeli peace settlement, with which he had concluded his address. They were in his own words:

1. A guarantee of Israel's existence by all the United Nations and by all the nations which voted in the U.N. to partition Palestine. This includes the Soviet Union.

2. The permanent fixing of Israel's frontiers, which eventually implies a limit to further immigration.

3. A fair settlement of the Arab refugee problem.

4. The removal of all barriers to Israel's economic integration in the Middle East area.

5. The gradual reduction of Israel's military expenditure to a level commensurate with the regional level of armaments.

"Who do you think stands in the way of their fulfillment?" I asked.

"The Arabs," he admitted. "But if the Israelis would do something about the policy of ingathering and help solve the problem of the Arab refugees, they could help towards peace."

That is where we left it. That evening, William Rosenwald, a leader of the U.A. whose brother Lessing founded the Council for Judaism, answered Warburg from the same pulpit in Connecticut.

Mr. Rosenwald told the Jewish congregation that "all the money that the U.A. raises is distributed to four Jewish welfare organizations" and that:

"The support which American Jews give to the U.A. carries with it no endorsement of the policies of the Israel Government, foreign and domestic. What this support does say in the most eloquent and meaningful terms is that the Jews of America understand the human needs which the U.A. was founded to meet."

I doubt whether this reply satisfied Mr. Warburg. As to the U.A.'s tax exemption, it is under constant surveillance by the U.S. Treasury Department. I understand Washington has asked for certain changes in the Jewish Agency's organizational set-up to satisfy the U.S. Treasury's requirements.

Repeats that although its party was not granted all of its demands, it prefers to participate in the solution of the country's manifold problems than to stay out of the Government.

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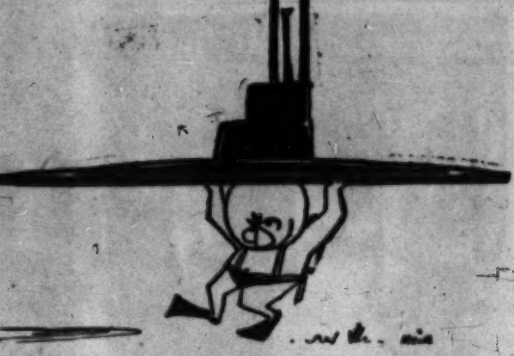
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EU

By Jesse Zel Lurie



'EU says the next time the Syrians come out to cut his nose they are going to get a heck of a surprise!'

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Widest Possible Coalition

Davar (Histadrut) regrets the time lost in the protracted coalition negotiations as something that the country could ill afford, but it is gratified that at long last the various parties have, by watering down their demands, enabled Mr. Ben-Gurion to set up his new Government, which represents the maximum national consolidation possible under the circumstances.

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Parliamentary Report

By Lea Ben-Dor

Government Barometer Set Fair

AFTER six weeks of wrangling that was never much more than a jockeying for positions, Mr. Ben-Gurion presented his Government on Wednesday. It has a good, solid majority of 86 in a House of 120.

The session took on a muted tone as the Prime Minister was too hoarse to speak much above a whisper. The coalition he built on in the challenging, ringing tones to which he has become accustomed. But there was not a moment's doubt that Mr. Ben-Gurion had been the architect of this coalition, even while he was almost quelled by a throat infection. The coalition he built on his favorite principle, with balancing minority parties to both right and left. What does not suit the one side is pretty certain to be supported by the other, and what is anathema to the other is just this one's cup of tea. Failing the one-party government he would like, this is as good an arrangement as any.

Taking the Oath
 It was a pretty picture to see the new Cabinet ministers take the oath and sit down with an embarrassed smile at the big central table for the first time. Mr. Ben-Gurion commented on Mr. Abba Eban's correct pronunciation of the Hebrew words; Aluf Moshe Dayan's sturred sobriety; and Mr. Shimon Peres' determination to fight Abud Ha'avoda's battle all by himself. Mr. Josephat Abud Ha'avoda kept the law as though he meant it. The session ended just as he was about to try his chair out for the first time.

Their places had been communicated to them before, by Mr. Katriel Katz, Secretary to the Government. To build tradition wherever the opportunity offers, the portfolios are generally kept in their places, though their holders may change. This time, however, Mr. Haim Moshe Shapiro, now Minister of the Interior, had indicated that he would rather not sit at the side of the table where Dayan's hand-grenade caught and injured him two years ago. Rabbi Toledano is not troubled by such thoughts, and has taken his place. Another change has been involved by the circumstance that Religious and Social Welfare are no longer held by the same minister, and that the Posts portfolio has not been allocated.

Outsider's Forecast
 Mr. Peretz Bernstein, the General Zionist leader who would have liked to see his party, and himself, in the Government again, lost no time in saying that this Cabinet would not last long because of the reservations on matters of policy made by the two left-wing groups, but that is no more than wishful thinking. If there is serious trouble it is much more likely to come from the National Religious Party, whose tenets of faith are laid down in the Bible and books of the law and are not as malleable as those of Abud Ha'avoda and Mapam, which, after all, go back no further than Marx and the early Zionist writers.

If there is a danger as regards the left, it is that the conditions laid down are still too vague and open to different interpretations. If Ministers may not abstain from a vote without permission, for instance, perhaps they will just stay away? It took quite a struggle to persuade the intransigents that they must go into the government or face the threat of extinction. Of course, it is attractive for parties of social revolution—and at least Mapam still sees it primarily this light—to be in the opposition. It leaves them free to protest and criticize, threaten strikes, make strikes, and write high-toned editorials on the fine world they would build if only they were in power. But their own supporters know very well that they can be in the Government if they choose, and will not accept reluctance to take on responsibility. Further, political life in Israel notoriously divides the nation into "sectors" for all purposes of normal life, and the two minority labour parties know that they have a better chance of developing their agricultural, commercial and social organizations if they have influence within the government than if they have not. They no longer offer an alternative to Mapai government.

Genuine Opposition
 MEANWHILE a new pattern is emerging. Unless there is an unexpected crisis, the labour parties will draw closer together. The General Zionists, who have some sound ideas, have preached private initiative and rugged individualism so successfully that their best supporters stick to their own businesses and refuse to go into politics and public affairs. The party is moribund and knows it. Only another economic crisis and the attendant austerity could revive it. The only genuine opposition is Herut, and Mr. Ben-Gurion proved it by saying that he would accept anyone in his government except Herut and the Communists. Mr. Ben-Gurion certainly can build up his own government, but he cannot also dictate the nature of the opposition, much as he would like to do so.

The Herut opposition is small at the moment, with only 17 seats in the Knesset. Their natural support comes from most of the General Zionists and some of the religious bloc. But there is no place for Mapam or Abud Ha'avoda in this kind of opposition. They do not enjoy voting against Mapai if they must do so in company with Herut or the Communists. Their more active members realize that while the pendulum may swing one day and Herut conquer the government, they cannot themselves supply a constructive opposition. If they do not go into partnership quickly with Mapai they will remain in the wilderness for ever, condemned to becoming sterile and cranky ideologists.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, opening the debate on the government for Herut, made one of the mildest speeches of his career, but incidentally indicated the policy he will follow in order to harass the government. The two left-wing parties have authority to abstain from the vote if the question is raised of relations with Germany, military government in the border areas, and the exclusion of political youth movements from the schools. He lost no time in announcing that he would bring up a motion to abolish military government.

He claimed that Mapai had disappointed him by exploiting the powers of military government for party purposes, and he was, therefore, now in favour of abolishing it. The idea of course, was to provoke an early crisis within the Cabinet by forcing Mapam and Abud Ha'avoda not to vote with the Government on a confidence motion.

Not Born Yesterday
 Mr. Y. Hazan, the Mapam leader, who was not born yesterday, countered straightaway by saying that while he was unalterably opposed to Military Government, he would vote against it only when such a vote had a chance of becoming effective, but not merely to oblige Mr. Ben-Gurion. Their strident insistence on the points on which they differ with Mapai has made the two small parties very vulnerable, and they may come to regret that they committed themselves so openly.

Mr. Ben-Gurion also discussed on the "secret service" his party performs for the nation: fear of the opposition drives Mapai into doing all kinds of good things to keep their voters. For a veteran fire-brand, this is a modest claim. It looks as though the Cabinet barometer is set at Fair for the time being, barring a new crisis over the Suez Canal.

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Winter's Fiery Furnaces

By EPHRAIM KISHON

AUTUMN has passed, the rains came and went, the flu is here to stay. The whole country is now living under the sign of the lighted heater, and so we called on an ironmonger who stores the assorted "Fires" 23 in number.

We asked the man who makes he could personally recommend but he shrugged his shoulders and said he had no personal preference because he made the same profit on all makes. Resorting to the various publicity booklets, we imbibed the following information:

The "Firebrand" is the original British model, boasts a giant fuel tank which makes possible 36 hours of uninterrupted heating, a special safety device and a three-year guarantee.

The highly reliable "Firebrand" on the other hand, burns 36 hours, thanks to its giant fuel tank, and its special safety device, to say nothing of the three-year guarantee.



has a special device and guarantee, though only for three years.

Our patience ran out before the kerosene in the giant tanks and we had to break off our reading at this fairly early stage. Faced with the stamped of the long-play heaters we became panicky, but soon found that we were not alone in our plight. All

over the country, thoughtful heads of families are dashing from store to store, a desperate fire in their eyes. In the end we asked some of our acquaintances for advice.

"Only the Fireproof," swore Mr. Ziegler. "It burns for not less than 36 hours, has a marvelous safety device, and the main thing, it is guaranteed to last at least three years! I myself have a Fireproof at home..."

"What a question, of course the Fireproof is!" Mrs. Kainin decided. "That's what I have. What do you think, how long does it burn?"

"Fireproof or death!" Dr. Birnstein pledged. "I'm very satisfied with mine. Its special device gives me such a wonderful feeling of safety." So now we know which is the best heater: the one which your interlocutor has at home. Never buy another! By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

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Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, 7 p.m.: Carol Service (Hebrew, German, English)

Christmas Day, Dec. 25, 10 and 11 a.m.: Holy Communion; 12 a.m.: Christmas Service

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

General Certificate of Education

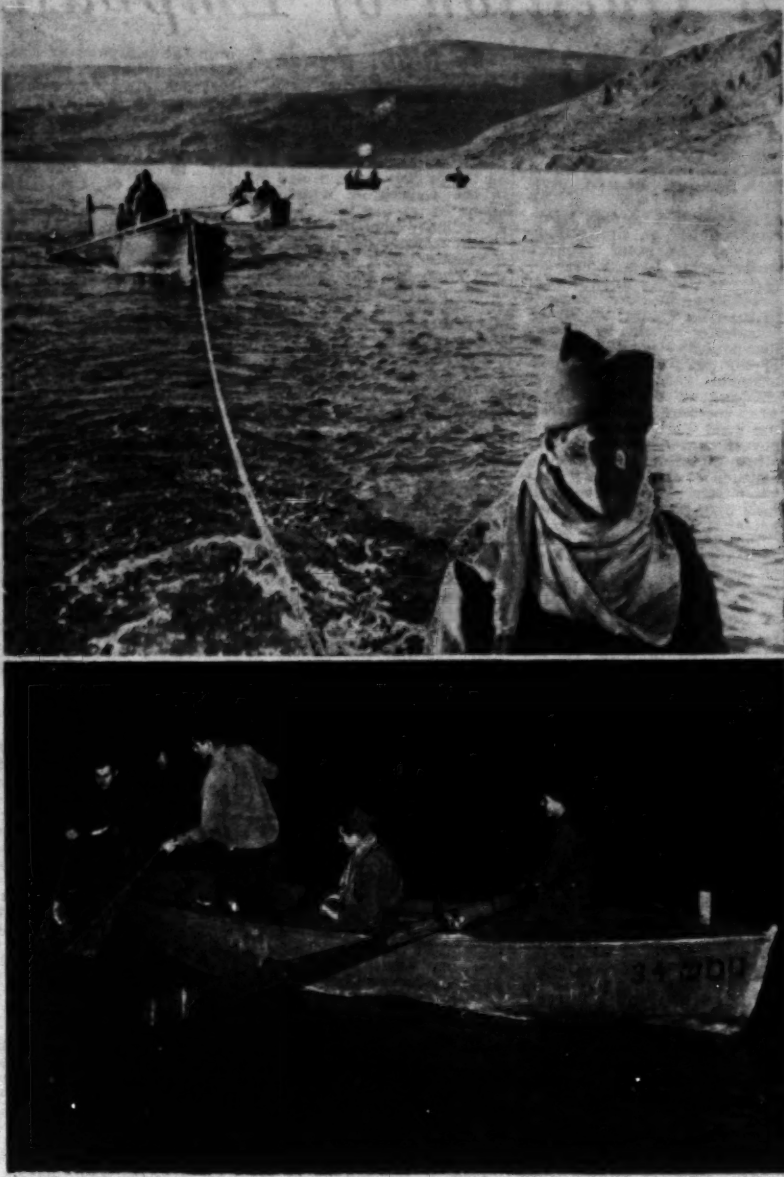
The next examination for the General Certificate of Education will take place in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Nazareth in June 1961. Entry forms, details of fees, and Regulations' Syllabus (price 750 pruta) may be obtained from:

The Examination Officer, The British Council, 12 Rehov Idelson, P.O. Box 2302, Tel Aviv.

Entries and fees must arrive at the above address before January 2, 1961. No entries can be accepted after that date.

Jubilee Sale

★ Difficult Fishing in Kinneret's Troubled Waters ★



The Sea of Galilee's fishermen reported the systematic sabotage of hundreds of nets by Syrians this week. Above, a "flood" from Ein Gedi can be seen using their Echo Sounder (top right) to locate schools of fish and, after hauling in their catch, relaxing with a late meal.



Photos by Hani

Ingathered Exiles (I)

By Maurice Carr

A MOUNTAIN OF MEMORIES

ISRAEL holds all manner of surprises for a newcomer. An agreeable one came to me recently in a big buff envelope bearing the imprint "State of Israel Railways." It looked as if it might contain publicity matter; but inside I found the typescript of a 50,000-word novel in somewhat quaint English, accompanied by a letter from a stranger in Haifa, Adela Blumenthal, saying: "I have written the attached, which is the true story of my mother. The girl Adela in the story is myself... The idea of writing has not come to me before, as I was too busy in my everyday work, but as I am due to retire on pension shortly from the Israel Railways, I suddenly realized that perhaps I could write some of my memories."

So many ordinary people claim they could "write a book" about their extraordinary lives, but never do. Adela Blumenthal is the rare exception. Fate wove the pattern of her tale of sorrow, and she has been skilful enough to reproduce the general outline of it. The result is a humble but nonetheless poignant latter-day variant of the Book of Job.

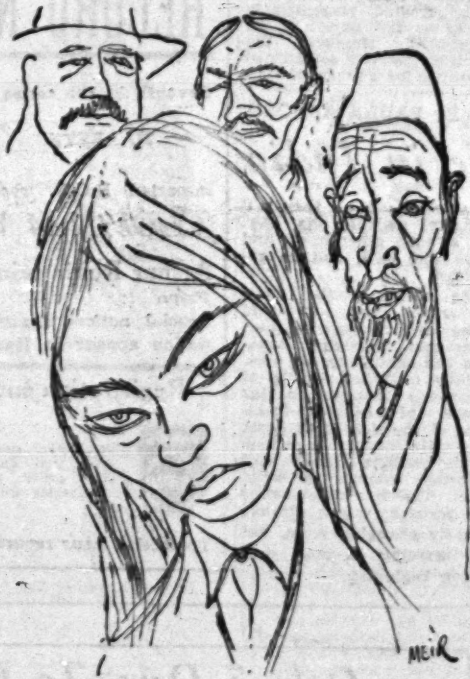
The narrative, which has the naive yet pleasant ring of folktales passed on from one generation to another, opens in 1885 with the arrival in Jaffa of a ship from Odessa bringing the Holy Land a party of Russian Orthodox pilgrims and two Jewish youths, Haim and Shabse, both deserters from the Czarist army, into which they were impressed at the age of nine.

While Haim stays behind in Jaffa where, as a baker, he makes a useful son-in-law to an innkeeper, Shabse goes on to Jerusalem to ply his carpenter's trade. The beautiful girl, with whom he there falls in love, overcomes her Talmudist father's opposition to her marrying an ignorant ex-soldier whose every recollection of his family was whipped out of him by the Cossacks. She tells the old man that she was visited in a dream by her dead mother who approved of the match.

After a brief period of bliss, tragedy befalls the young couple. Their first-born son dies in a diphtheria epidemic, and the distraught mother, who is pregnant, suffers from a hemorrhage. After five successive miscarriages, she is delivered of a girl, Feigle, whose childhood proves even more wretched than Shabse's was in the Russian army.

Shabse's wife succumbs after a nightmare journey to Vienna for medical treatment. To make the trip, he had sold up his home. With Feigle in his arms, he returns to Jerusalem, a broken man. In time, Shabse lets himself be talked into wedlock with a lusty young Moroccan widow, with whom he has no common language; but she bears him several children, and the boys who learn Yiddish at her never address their mother, while the Arabic-speaking girl cannot communicate with their father. In this divided household, Feigle is an outcast.

At 14, she is married off, on her stepmother's insistence, to an elderly, red-headed upholsterer from Cairo, from whom she runs



ing terms: "In spirit, I feel closer to Solomon, who built the Temple in this landscape which I know and love, than I do to my old folk who grew up in some far-off ghetto which I never saw and cannot respect. We are here assembled in Israel because we rebelled against ghetto-life, and I will turn my back on it in my art."

On the other hand, there are those who argue that willful oblivion is liable to do more harm than good. "We Jews," they say, "have survived as the oldest nation on earth for the very reason that we have cherished, and never broken, our chain of memory since Abraham. What will happen if we try to induce in ourselves a state of amnesia, blurring two thousand years of our history? We shall, for a start, weaken our indispensable links with Diaspora Jewry. And we shall not even be true to the tradition of the Bible; this derives much of its greatness from an absolute refusal to flinch before the truth, and equally mingles in its chapters splendour with humiliation. Let the People of

Dendal Leaves After Fruitful Two Years

ONE evening three years ago, while visiting the home of Belgian friends, I was struck by the painting of a Brussels street that impressed me by its power and its living realism. I was told the painter, 23-year-old Yves Dendal, had just won the Prix de la Jeune Peinture Belge.

Miriam Tel, the Israel art critic, was then working at our Legation in Brussels. It was she who introduced Dendal to Maryan, whose spirit, if not his symbolism at the time, was to have a particular influence on the young Belgian painter. It was she who wrote the introduction to the catalogue of Dendal's first exhibition in 1955, and it was she who, returning to Israel the following year, put him in touch with the Bezalel Museum.

Dendal opened an exhibition of his works at the Bezalel in February of last year, showing three paintings created in Belgium and Italy. In somber tones and harmonious lines, they were almost always dominated by a stylized architectural subject, such as old houses or ancient streets.

The show was a success, and the Museum encouraged the young painter to stay in Israel. Captivated by our landscape, he remained here until this week.

Under the touch of Israel's luminosity and ancient themes, Dendal underwent a palpable change. His colours, dominated till now by veiled and violet tones, came alive in yellow and blue. He painted corners in Meah Shearim that he peopled with carlock Jews, and Old City streets filled with Arabs; but his figures are only silhouettes. The role of his rabbi, his monks and his Arab children is to illustrate the architectural milieu whose style they complement.

After Jerusalem, he was invited to exhibit in Tel Aviv in Ein Hod, in Haifa's "Art of Tomorrow" show, at Ace's Municipal Museum.

In the course of the two years that he has spent here, he has matured as a man and as an artist. He has remained a Belgian painter, but his work bears the stamp of Israel's landscape.

JOSEPH ARIEL

Vigour And Impact Of Kupfermann

THE exhibition of painting by Jacques Kupfermann at the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv is well worth seeing. It is a great pity that the exhibition room there does not permit the spectator to get far enough away from the works to experience their full impact, but even so their vigour and painterly qualities do come through.

Jacques Kupfermann is here on a visit from the U.S.A., to which he emigrated in 1940 as a boy. He has taken part in several important national exhibitions and has won a number of top awards in state-wide jury shows in New Jersey where he lives.

The paintings are nearly all landscapes of Norway and Sweden, with a few studies of the Negev and Eilat, but they are far from being settings from a holiday sketch book. The oils certainly are thoughtfully planned and show much feeling for large, monumental forms and for atmosphere. The Northern landscapes, with their cold colours, dark blues, heavy greys and greens, create a feeling of mystery and loneliness, while the abstract patterns made by the shapes of mountain peaks are nearly always interesting.

In "New from Eilat" and "Negev Mountains," Kupfermann conveys an effect of heat and light through his clear, vibrant colour. The watercolour sketches, very broadly and economically painted, show great assurance and an eye for the dominant features of a particular scene.

S. W.



ROSLYN SHELESNYAK: "Afternoon in Ein Hod" (oil).

Six Artists Show at Ein Hod

Six artists are exhibiting together at the two Ein Hod Galleries.

Roslyn Shelesnyak

ROSLYN Shelesnyak stands for the pure abstract (save in one instance), dealing in colour alone so that the pictures express the emotion evoked by the subject. The pattern of colour, at its most delicate in "Negev" (2), can be forcefully bright in "Sun" with its burst of graded yellow above the red, or shot through with light ("Ein

Hod by Moonlight"). Her forms, result of colour control, fall into masses, broken in "Negev" (1), continuous in "Negev Visions" where the background starts from the earth of the original landscape. A great improvement on her previous pictures at Ein Hod plus a gain of noticeable polish.

Shmuel Ra'ayoni

SHMUEL Ra'ayoni, when he handles the human figure, hardly ever goes entirely abstract. This time he is con-

cerned with groups of figures fused together without losing their outlines. The colours are usually bright although the more successful work lies among the deeper tones ("Dance" (5), black and dark grey, and "Dance" (9), brown on light grey), while much depends on light coming from the motifs themselves. In general, this new style of Ra'ayoni's which has not yet attained full plasticity must be considered another of his unceasing experiments.

Shoshana Heimann

SHOSHANA Heimann, more realistic, seems intent on combining the aesthetic character of recent art with a preoccupation over the space age ("Space" and "Flight"). Her colours are no more than grey and white, applied like stucco; the backgrounds contain shading. Her forms, merely outlined, hinge on their relationships ("Encounter") and may be reduced to circles, ovals and, what are particularly good, straight verticals ("Man on a Chair" and, counterweighted by the horizontal, "Man on a Stool"). The wood carvings are in her familiar style. The single exception, the bas-relief "In Memory of P.O.," ties up with the paintings and its three oval faces, partly emphasized in white against the brown wood, clarify the form relationships of the pictures.

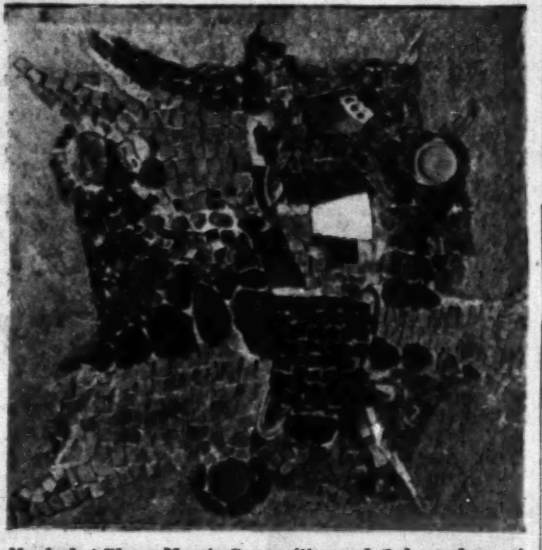
Genia Berger

GENIA Berger continues her ceramic mural tiles on Biblical themes. In contrast to the work of other artists and because they depend on simplicity and primitivism, they come out best where she is most derivative. For example, we have a medieval lack of perspective in "Thus Shall be Done to the Man," a debt to Persian art in the horseman of "The Lord is My Strength and Song" and Egyptian and Assyrian influences in "The Song of Songs which is Solomon's." These three pieces mark an improvement on her past work but it is difficult to see where she is heading artistically.

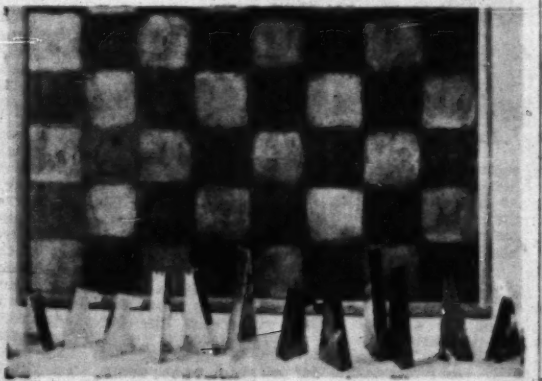
Schiff and Ra'ayoni

IN the Old Gallery, M. Schiff shows some of the oils and watercolours which were seen at her Haifa exhibition two months ago and were then reviewed here. E. Ra'ayoni presents more of her applied pictures. The large abstract "Fingal's Cave," the small "Abstract," and the two flower pieces are good but elsewhere one often has the impression of a tour de force or that too many threads are separately visible except at very long range. It must be recognized that, as in all art, the inspiration or subject of an applied must be initially valid in order to obtain the best results.

H.



Mordechai Blum: Mosaic Composition and (below) chess set.



The cube and I

There is much more in a cube of "Telma" Chicken Soup than meets the eye: A sizable piece of selected chicken and an appetizing array of fine spices. And then, of course, another advantage only the cube can offer: No air can enter while it is prepared and packed untouched by human hands.

That is why "Telma" Soup Cubes are recommended as ideal food for children and convalescents.

Small wonder, therefore, that in thousands of households "Telma" Cubes are served every day. "Telma's" wide range caters for every taste: Chicken, Peas, Asparagus, Beans, Mushrooms, Vegetable Soup and the latest addition: Beetroot Borsh.



TELMA

DELICIOUS SOUPS - FROM 'TELMA' CUBES

THE MEN BEHIND THE BOOKS

British Publishers Are in Business to Satisfy their Ego

By PENENNIS

BRITISH publishers are now pushing out the last of the 20,000 new titles, which will have appeared by the end of the year.

Yet publishing is not often a gold-mine, or a very sizeable way of trying to make money.

Why do they do it? Many of them because their fathers did it — or their great-grandfathers.

But the newest and most successful of the publishers are in the business primarily as a means of self-expression — as impresarios, organizers or father-figures to their anxious authors.

In an other business do you feature quite so largely the names at the bottom of the book-jackets as in publishing?

Among the 1,500 publishers in Britain, the big business lies with ten firms who produce over 200 books a year, led by the Heinemann group (430 books) and the Oxford University Press (321) and including such Victorian names as Longman, Macmillan and Methuen.

Most of these big firms were built up by canny businessmen, like the Prime Minister's grandfather, who catered for the Victorian surge of literacy, and the national desire for education and self-improvement.

But now they are apt to be wary of innovation and stiff with self-importance and descendants — Hodders, Macmillans or Longmans or encyclopaedias.

The Showmen

But the real impetus of new publishing comes from a handful of literary showmen, who can identify themselves with the public taste. The trade still depends on this mysterious flair, and firms which employ one or two to one generation — like Cape, Constable, Unwin or Joseph — seem derriere to the next.

Perhaps the man of the moment — an accolade which every other publisher would naturally dispute — is the bouncy Londoner, "Lolita," George Weidenfeld.

After a childhood as an infant prodigy in Vienna, and a spell in the wartime B.B.C., he founded his firm 11 years ago, at the age of only 29, in partnership with Harold Nicolson's son, and then apart from several months in 1950 as Adviser on International Affairs to President Weizmann — he has risen steadily to publisher, though not top publisher, the top impresario.

He has most of the ingredients of a publisher — enthusiasm, relentless ego, social ambition, detachment and an unflagging energy which allows him to drink milk at night-club till four in the morning. He gives fashionable champagne books parties in his Albany apartment, complete with duchesses and debs, whose cost (his rivals estimate) must exceed the expected profits of the book.

He has the best of both worlds. He has become a Society Publisher, yet he can take such lucky risks as printing "Lolita," after nearly every other publisher in London had turned it down in terror.

Zhivago and Monty

Weidenfelds, though successful, are relatively small: they are tiny compared with the most successful of all the general publishers, Collins, who employ over 2,000 people at their own hard-headed printing works in Glasgow, and make an annual profit around £700,000. Their main products are not so much modern books as Bibles, diaries, ledgers, and reference books. Their entry into big-time general publishing, with huge irreconcilable best-sellers like "Dr. Zhivago" (£12,000), "Monty" (£100,000), "Huddleston" (£90,000), or "Alanbrooke" (£85,000), dates from comparatively recently when Billy

Collins came to the London office. "The Chairman" — as he is universally called — is the fifth generation of Collins. In spite of its size Collins remains a one-man firm.



GEORGE WEIDENFELD

and the only explanation of its success is the energy and intuition of The Chairman. He usually takes back about five books for a week-end, reads them thoroughly. If he likes them, they will sell.

Perhaps less philistine than Collins is the Heinemann group, with several different imprints. But they've managed to retain a strong personality for each of their firms — Heinemann itself, Rupert Hart-Davis, Secker and Warburg, Peter Davies.

At the head of them is the benign and amiable chairman, Alexander Freere, who married Edgar Wallace's daughter and lives in Surrey on the Riviera in the Albany. He is the father-figure of the firm. But most of the day-to-day decisions are taken by a very cautious Welsh manager, Stephen Potter (of course) Lady Diana Cooper, whose father first built up the firm.

Heinemann have very big names — Maugham, Greene, Shute, Priestley — though on the elderly side, and some claim that they are living off their fat. But they have recently captured some younger blood, with the help of an unconventional poet-publisher, James Michie. The most elegant, perhaps, is Rupert Hart-Davis, who lives in Soho Square. Hart-Davis is certainly the most impeccable of them all: donnish, charming, his list from Stephen Potter (of course) Lady Diana Cooper, would adorn any gentleman's bookshelf; but there are some who complain that it's a little too O.K.

Job for Gents

Perhaps the most bizarre sector of the Heinemann Group is the adventurous firm of Secker and Warburg, led by the fantastic figure of Frederic Warburg, who three months ago produced his autobiography, mysteriously called "An Occupation for Gentlemen."

Since he bought out Secker twenty-two years ago the insecure and restless Warburg has quarrelled with endless directors, authors and editors, and often the top impresario.

He has most of the ingredients of a publisher — enthusiasm, relentless ego, social ambition, detachment and an unflagging energy which allows him to drink milk at night-club till four in the morning. He gives fashionable champagne books parties in his Albany apartment, complete with duchesses and debs, whose cost (his rivals estimate) must exceed the expected profits of the book.

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How to Pronounce English

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION, a record issued by The British Institutes, Jerusalem, IL34.

THE British Institutes' new record "English Pronunciation" sets itself the specific task of giving Israel a chance to acquire just that — and on the whole it succeeds. A series of graded extracts, ranging in difficulty from "Mary is a big girl" to "you insolent creature," are interspersed with detailed descriptions of the separate features of English phonology.

The latter is the least successful part of the record. To give one example: its treatment of diphthongs is confused by a simultaneous attempt to teach spelling, with the result that the single vowel "a" is pronounced as "you" (as in the record) is treated as an example of the same phenomenon as the true diphthong in "year." And an unwise decision to forward all use of phonetic symbols and descriptive English words with Hebrew symbols has led the accompanying booklet into some fantastic attempts to balance the impossible.

However, since the main value of the record is the pronunciation of a word, the Hebrew symbols are a small

seemed to have quarrelled himself out of business. But he has survived with one of the most distinguished modern lists, with the help of his long-suffering editors.

Far, Far More

The most engaging rivalry in publishing is between two men who are not unlike — Fred Warburg and Victor Gollancz. To Gollancz, the best recommendation for an employer is to have been turned down by Warburg. And vice versa.

But V. G. is like no one else. Like an Old Testament prophet, or a rampaging lion, he broods over his shabby offices in Covent Garden, strides into the Savoy every day at lunch-time, denounces his rivals, dominates his Belgravia dinner parties, bullies his secretaries and preaches to his authors.

Maddening but inescapable, his outsize personality seemed to have quarrelled himself out of business. But he has survived with one of the most distinguished modern lists, with the help of his long-suffering editors.

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has overflowed into every available activity — anti-bombing, anti-Tory, anti-bomb, and now there's anti-Labour; and including a massive autobiographical series, beginning with "The Chairman," and expected to continue to "Far, Far More for Timothy."

Since he first founded his firm in 1928 — after a spell with Ernest Benn — his radical yellow jackets, loud advertisements, crime books, news books, and think books, have upset all the rules.

Jumping Party

Much of the vigour of English books still depends on the smaller publishing firms, constantly sprouting and often dying. Since the war many new names have survived. Like Andre Deutsch, the tireless Hungarian, who recently gave a jumping party to celebrate the new "Jump Book." Or MacGibbon and Kee, now run neither by James MacGibbon nor Robert Kee, but by the socialist property millionaire Howard Samuel.

Or Anthony Blond, the farouche young Marks and Spencer who publishes books both about orgies and about The Establishment, and gives angry young parties which he leaves in disgust. Even in the more conservative field of rosy books, the old name of the Faith



VICTOR GOLLANCZ

Press has been revived by a young man from Collins, Robin Dennison.

Faber and . . .

No British publisher is quite so eccentric as Faber and Faber in their old-fashioned offices in Russell Square, whose directors include not only two Fellows of All Souls, but T. S. Eliot himself.

Faber's still largely reflect the personality of their Edwardian poet-chairman, Sir Geoffrey, there never was another Faber. John Betjeman, who insists on calling them Faber and Gwyer, which they stopped being in 1929.

The Faber List, with its yen for poetry and compact, this autumn includes "The Benediction of St. Ethelwald," "Happening the Earth-worm," "Commonsense Compost Making," and "A

for being out of touch with the course of the battle. The tragedy of errors grew increasingly out of hand and, as Churchill put it, "the terrible if accurate." On the Turkish side the outstanding figure is Kemal Ataturk who came into prominence because the Australians mistakenly landed opposite the lines he was holding instead of their real destination a mile away.

The military lessons of Gallipoli have still not been fully grasped — as was shown at Anzac and Suez. Moorehead reconstructs remarkably the various elements of the operation — the excitement and massacre of the battles, the boredom and discomfort of the intervening periods and the wrangling at Cabinet level in London. A masterly work.

JIMMY Porter's frustrated fumbling in "Look Back in Anger" (Bantam Books: 840) has transcended the literary and become a symbol of contemporary malaise. The play has set the tone for the Angry Young Men of all ages, and is on the dilemma of the rebel without a cause. They are hyper-intelligent and desperately seeking direction but the failure of the modern gods has left them drifting helplessly. As there is no apparent solution, the resultant literature is inevitably negative — a protesting cry, a fist shaken at the indecipherable cruelty of the universe.

The play reads remarkably well; the dialogue is taut, crisp and pungent. Moreover, the delineation of the characters in the directions affords additional insight into the author's intentions; thus, writing of Jimmy, he notes "to be as vehement as he is, it is to be almost non-committal."

... and English

BOOKS by Alan Moorehead are always well-founded and absorbing. His "Gallipoli" (Arrow Books, 3/6) is probably his masterpiece. It traces the fascinating and fantastic story of the ill-fated 1915 Dardanelles expedition — a tale of mud and misunderstanding against a background of continual slaughter (a quarter of a million casualties on each side in eight months). Moorehead's heroes are Churchill and Keegan; he justifies Churchill's original conception and believes Keegan's insistence on a naval follow-up could have changed the issue. Indeed, there was a good chance of the campaign having been avoided had the British navy pursued its initial advantage in trying to force the Straits, but as happened time after time — the early strategic advantage was thrown away. Moorehead's criticism of the plan to the field command, both for their outmoded military approach and

History of the Cheltenham Ladies' College.

Faber is not exactly the superlative of the literary world, and the rest of the trade is always surprised at their profits; but their discoveries of new authors, with help of their young director, Charles Monteth, are still much envied.

Bigger and Bigger

With the high cost of books and the high number of titles, there are fears that the cosy world of such firms as Faber and Faber will get smaller and smaller, and that gradually the lorry-loads of books, the investment trusts and the property kings will march into the fading Bloomsbury offices, pursuing culture more than money, but creating more than money.

In some respects they will be welcome, for British publishing as a whole is sadly short of capital and not exactly humming with efficiency. But they will be trouble if they try to interfere with The Benediction of St. Ethelwald.

By Shimon Applebaum

quite accurate in applying the word "barrier" to the military function of the Arabah, which is not in itself a defensive line; the defensive points were those which blocked the ascent each side of it, and in this sense there was little to choose between the eastern and the western scarps. This was probably one reason why the Arabah never served as a first frontier line in the Roman-Byzantine epoch, and probably the Roman forts on its borders had tactical rather than strategic functions.

Early Copper Miners

Mr. Abramsky follows the mining of copper (and later iron) in the region from Chalcolithic to Persian days, using the Bible as his primary literary text and leaning heavily on the field-notes of Dr. Nelson Glueck. He thinks that the Egyptian mining in Sinai in the 3rd millennium BCE may have been based on already developed local techniques, an idea supported by the pre-dynastic links of the Beer-sheba hamlet; he is singularly correct in pointing out the early allies of Israel, the Kenites and Kenizzites, whom he conceives as descendants of the first wandering copper miners and smiths. Probably this alliance was one of the decisive factors for the ultimate success of Joshua's invasion — and the later association of Hebrews with Haroshet in the Emek might not be usefully mentioned here.

Abramsky's account of the intensity of Late Early Bronze Age settlement in the Central Negev (p.29) is perhaps an over-estimation of phenomena still to be fully tested. I wonder whether the point on the probable association of the story of the Bronze Serpent with the early mining centre of Nabataea and the copper mines of Mazar's theory of the two differing routes of the Israelite wandering east of Jordan, namely, that two involved a proposition that some schools will dispute. He also brings forward a new interpretation of the texts to the effect that Solomon may have had to reconquer Edon Geber personally after David, as a result of an Edomite revolt. He supplements his study of Solomon's southern trading and mining with a useful note on archaeological information from Arabia (p. 80).

Elit as Main Port

Fundamental to my study is the conclusion that Edon Geber-Elit was not Judah's backdoor, but its main outlet to international trade, since the Mediterranean was blocked by her (but surely the contrary was the sense of the Phoenician alliance, though this was ultimately limited, we suppose, to Is-

Publications Received

STRENGTHS OF A GENERAL (The Jewish Review, London, 1959, 255 pp. 15s.)

CONFLICTS AND TORMENTS. A play by S. Ben-Ami, 100 pp. (Waterfalls in the Mountains) and B'SARAT MAYAMIM (In the Storm of Days) by Y. Ben-Zvi, Tel Aviv, 1959, 104 and 204 pp.

HEBREW SELF-TAUGHT by AHARON ROSEN

500 basic words presented in a simple yet effective way. Explanatory notes in English. Hebrew-English Dictionary. Available at all bookshops. Price IL1.600. Published by Achshaf Publishing House Ltd., 24 Rehov Sam Tikhon, Jerusalem, Tel. 287.



KURT DUBLOU: Mountain Landscape. From the current exhibition of the Jerusalem Artists House.

Geography of the Arabah

By Shimon Applebaum

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HEBREW SELF-TAUGHT by AHARON ROSEN

A Question of Emphasis

By Nissim Rejwan

THE ARAB IN ISRAEL, by Walter Schwarz, Faber & Faber, London, 1959, 172 pp. IL3.50.

THERE are a number of vantage points from which one can view the subject of the Arab citizens of Israel. Mr. Schwarz himself gives glimpses of some in his "Prologue" a Foreign Mind, a booklet on the subject tells of the great progress made during Israel's first decade of independence and predicting speedier progress in the near future; an "Arab" manifesto, signed by several distinguished persons, speaks of the evils of military government and how it overshadows all the benefits of the Arab community derives from the good work of the various government departments; another quotation illustrates the attitude of the ordinary Jewish citizen, who has come to look upon Israel's Arabs as a potential Fifth Column.

On the Arab viewpoint is given, rather unhappily, in the form of a parable said to have been related by an unidentified village Imam endorsing, in effect, the "Arab" manifesto. We are unhappily, because Arab thinking on the subject tends to differ basically from the highly idealized moral approach of the Jude and because Mr. Schwarz himself is in a position to know better. Later in the book, for example, he quotes Paris Hamdan, former M.K. and a man of great business acumen. "It is true," Hamdan is quoted as telling the author, "that I lost 80 per cent of my lands. But I make more profit now from the 2,000 dunams I have left than I drew from 10,000 before. The land went to the Jews — all right, there was a war, after all." It is, as you see, largely a question of emphasis.

Patronizing Attitude

On the face of it, the author cannot in fairness be accused of failing to see both sides of this intricate question, but the total effect of his book is one of superficiality, and — worst of all — a mixture of naïveté and a patronizing attitude.

The book is strewn with such exhortations as this: "The Jews, after two thousand years as minorities, might be expected to be the world's top experts in the treatment of minorities. Now, for two years, they have had their own minority. What have they made of it? Have they lavished on it intimate understanding and sympathy, or have they succeeded in making each of their Arabs into a new kind of Jew? (p. 55).

This, of course, is rhetoric at its worst. No self-respecting Israel Arab — in fact, no dignified person — would want to be treated patronizingly and/or as the object of an experiment. Moreover, the fact that the Jews constituted minorities for a period of 2,000

years cannot be expected to make them pay less attention to administrative and security considerations.

The author's own feelings on the subject are summed up in the conclusion, which he opens by saying that, judged by ordinary human standards, "without expecting men to act differently in a given situation, the very men normally act," the Arabs have not mistreated their Arabs. Yet, "there are other possible standards of judgment. Through their careers Israel's leaders have appealed to the highest moral and religious principles in justification of their aims and in defence of their achievements. By these standards, the Israelis have failed their Arabs."

Better Understanding

The author is at his most convincing when he points to Israel's failure to make any serious attempt to understand her own Jewish public to a better understanding of the Arab community. Mr. Schwarz lauds the introduction of the Prime Minister's Adviser on Arab Affairs, the "Arab-Trend" in Jewish secondary schools. Jewish students are given a special course in Arab subjects and spend part of their vacations in Arab-populated areas. Admittedly, this is a modest beginning; but it is a beginning just the same.

The real truth is that more is being done in the field of explaining Israel and the Jews to the Arab population than the other way around. But it must be added in fairness that, while the authorities can help, and are helping adequately, in explaining Israel, her ideals and her Jewish population, to the Arab citizen, they cannot be expected to perform miracles in introducing the latter to the Jewish sector. This task should be taken up by those same media which help mould Israel Jew's public opinion on all other subjects, notably the Press and the Radio.

One of the pitfalls of Mr. Schwarz's book — quite apart from its fragmentary nature and lack of continuity or sense of proportion — is its sensationalism and over-dramatization. Having an opinion to present, and determined to make his point in the most effective way, the author could not resist the temptation which usually overpowers

only the pamphlet and the special pleader. Hence, for instance, his exaggerated pessimism; to say that in 11 years, despite material progress, the situation of Israel's Arabs has deteriorated is simply to invite ridicule. In fact, much of the data on which the author bases his unrelieved pessimism has already become obsolete and irrelevant, since he takes as his point of departure the theory that the Israel Arab scene is dominated by the usual show of Communism and destructive nationalism, a combination which, for him, was given ample expression in the 1958 May Day riot in Nazareth.

Mr. Schwarz seems in fact to be so impressed by this incident that it serves as a subject both for the opening and concluding paragraphs of his book. He ends by ominously prophesying that should Israel continue to fail in the exacting task of treating all her citizens alike, "the mild May Day riot in Nazareth in 1958 might be repeated and magnified upon."

Yet, far from being an "improvement" on its predecessor, May Day 1959 passed peacefully in Nazareth, with the Communists managing to stir up no more than a procession on any of the previous ten occasions. What happened was not only that the combination of the forces of Communism and Arab nationalism was no longer at play — a merely negative development from the Israel point of view — but that despite great obstacles some headway has been made in Israel's effort to make her Arab citizens feel that this is their home and their destiny, and that they cannot very well reconcile this fact with identification with Israel's confirmed enemies.

It is a pity that Mr. Schwarz did not wait at least until after the recent elections before he published his book. The results in the Arab sector might well have made him revise some of his conclusions — especially where the Communists are concerned. He no doubt would have come to realize that time was doing some of the work and that, as he himself reports, "the Jew who counts most among Israel's Arabs" — the Prime Minister's Adviser on Arab Affairs — as having told him: "Understanding. Time and understanding. These are the only things that will heal all this business."

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THE JERUSALEM POST 11th ANNUAL HANUKKA TOY FUND

Fashion Shows Feature the Old and New HAND-MADE HISTORY

By Diana Lerner

THE WIZO Home Industries Fashion show held at the Wizo Club on Tuesday, entitled "Hand-Made History," featured 12 imaginative models produced under the supervision of Martha Bamberger, the Director.

The models, Mrs. Rebecca Sieff, President of World Wizo, explained in opening the show, were about to tour Canada and highlight the 18th National Convention of the WIZO Convention in Montreal. The show was devised, produced and will be accompanied to Canada by Devora Emmet Wigoder. The Canadian Ambassador to Israel, Miss Margaret Mosher, expressed her confidence in the reception the show would have in her country.

Attractive models, trained by Leah Fletcher, paraded this new collection of originals. Most of the numbers were for the sophisticated but a few could be adopted anywhere.

The show revolved around several themes, starting with the Magic Carpet which featured first a beautiful market dress worn by a Yemenite who walked majestically with a colorful basket on her head; next, a Sabbath costume with filigree motifs of Yemenite craft, and complete with a richly carved candlestick, and then a Yemenite bride wearing 12 rows of finely joined jewel beads, coins, chains and pendants.

Modern fashions were presented with a brunch coat which could double as an evening coat, and a simple blue cotton frock whose charm was in the multi-colored belting of heavy cotton threads, woven-rug type, which was picked up on the collar and matching handbag. Even the Avon fashions, fittingly called by the announcer "Israel's national sunshade," came into its own. Made of the same rug-like cotton material that was used for a green and white

striped cotton dress, it was charming to complete a morning outfit.

For more sophisticated occasions there was the Queen of Sheba dress made of Negev linen, delicately embroidered, blending modern styling and ancient embroidery patterns. Slacks also had the tapering leg heavily embroidered in gold and silver thread. A short evening dress had a black velvet coat, and one of the smartest numbers was a light wool afternoon frock in bright orange, with a gold thread tunic.

In addition to traditional Yemenite silver work, Eliot stones in interesting new shapes and settings were shown. Wizo Home Industries has a healthy export department by now.

The dresses featured at the show were designed by Mrs. Ella Traubner and her assistant Mrs. Leah Yehoshua of the Tel Aviv Wizo shop and by Mrs. Betty Zohar of the Jerusalem shop, aided by Talma Talmer.



K.L.M. plays host to fifty youngsters in a flight over Israel. This is the fifth time that the Dutch Airlines has given The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund something very special for Hanukkah.

Photos by Hirschman



Kitchen Hints For The Holidays

HANUKKA-time, as well as being a time for giving (have you remembered your donation to The Jerusalem Post Toy Fund?) — is a time for good eating. We have always shied away from making a "Latka" evening during the festivities, as, until now, we have always found it impossible to make Latkas without having them stick to the frying pan, and then break up when we tried to prise them away from the bottom of the pan. However, we have just learned a new and very simple method of preventing this fatality — and in a pre-Hanukkah Latka test which we set ourselves, we found that it worked. So in case some of our housewife readers have been suffering from the same problem, here is the method:

No-Stick Latkas: Peel a potato, cut it in half, and instead of grating your pan when making your Latkas rub it over with one half of the potato. Use a half potato with each batch of Latkas, so that the rubbing is always done with a freshly-cut side.

We are sure that our readers will be doing a lot of cooking during the holidays — so here are some additional hints which might be found useful during this period (and in the future):

When Food Boils Over: If your food boils over in the oven or on your stove, rub the spots with salt. This will prevent the spilled food from

smoking up your kitchen, and will do away with the odor of burning. **The Easy Way for "Kneading":** If you are making kneidlach during the holidays be sure to dip the spoon in boiling water before dropping the dumplings into the water. This will keep them a uniform size and the mixture will slip from the spoon in one piece, without sticking.

Macaroni or Spaghetti: Should you decide to make macaroni or spaghetti, keep it from boiling over (and making a mess of your gas stove, into the bargain) by standing a wooden spoon in the pot in which it is being cooked. Another way of preventing this is to put a piece of butter or margarine into the pot together with the macaroni or spaghetti while it is cooking. (This is simply "pouring oil on troubled waters.")

Separate Your Rice: If rice is going to be part of your holiday fare, add a few drops of lemon juice to it while it is cooking; the grains will separate well, and the rice will be extra white.

Ketchup that Runs: If you intend to have a bottle of tomato ketchup on your table during your meal, avoid embarrassing your guests when they tip the bottle — and shake it without anything happening! — by inserting a soft-drink straw into the neck of the bottle. By this means, the air gets into the bottom of the bottle, and assists the ketchup to flow freely without any delay.

Union Maid

MISS Maryann Elizabeth Cinque, a petite 21-year-old New York secretary selected by the Union Label and Service Trades Council of AFL-CIO as "Miss Union Maid," spent a week in Israel as a good will labor ambassador representing more than 1,500,000 members of the organized labor movement



Maryann Elizabeth Cinque

in Greater New York. Chosen in a city-wide competition for her personality, poise, intelligence and union interest, the girl unionist has won a three-week trip to England, Ireland, Switzerland, Italy and Israel through the courtesy of the American Travel Association, a member of the union. Meeting trade unionists everywhere, Miss Cinque was the guest here of the Histadrut, ATA, and El Al.

As Miss Union Maid, she was Queen of the Labour Day parade in September, and is hostess at union parties and meetings. In addition to her trip she won a typewriter, clothing, luggage, lamps and jewelry.

Errors of Nature

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

It has long been postulated that congenital malformations—babies born with some abnormality or other—were due to a defect of the germ plasma. More and more of these errors of nature are now thought to be due to environmental factors during the nine months of the baby's growth and thus, in part, preventable. This is of great importance, for it means that in most cases the parents of an abnormal baby can be reassured that subsequent pregnancies will not result in similar tragedies.

A few years ago, an Australian physician noted that several of his patients who gave birth at about the same time had babies with congenital abnormalities—many more than the usual five to seven per cent seen in Europe or the U.S. On looking back into their medical histories he found that the only common experience of the mothers was German measles (rubella) during an epidemic which occurred at the beginning of their pregnancies.

With this clue, a search was made in other countries and it was found that many abnormalities, especially congenital deafness and heart disease, were associated with an attack of German measles. Those women who had got over their German measles when they themselves were children were spared ill effects in their offspring; the same applied to women whose attack came in the second half of pregnancy. The critical time is the first three months when the embryo's eyes, ears and heart are developing rapidly.

During its early development, the foetus is especially sensitive to noxious influences, particularly virus infections and lack of oxygen. If mice are exposed to conditions of low oxygen pressure early in pregnancy, the baby mice born have a variety of abnormalities. The precise abnormality is decided by the timing of the low oxygen exposure. If it comes during the fifth to seventh days of gesta-

tion, there are abnormalities of the heart; if during the 15th to 17th days, abnormalities of the eyes; and if later (the whole gestation period is 21 days) the babies are small but normal. Such an accurate timetable has not been worked out for humans but the kind of abnormality also seems to depend on the time of the damage; different organs being most sensitive at different stages of the embryo's development.

Both in humans and experimental animals too much X-ray can produce congenital abnormalities. So can faults in the development of the placenta in the womb. Other causes are severe vitamin deficiencies, certain powerful drugs and damaging diseases such as syphilis and tuberculosis.

Ways of prevention are clear for most of the above causes. The most important is adequate ante-natal care with treatment of intercurrent diseases, avoidance of too much radiation and an optimum diet. As to German measles, the best thing one can do is to have had it at the age of three, although the doctor can often give a serum injection to modify its effects.

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Evening Wear for Coming Holiday Season

By Naomi Anselak

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE emphasis on tunic dresses as the last word in elegant evening wear was the dominant feature at the Iwanis Fashion Show held under the auspices of the Anti-Tuberculosis League at the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv on Tuesday evening.

The most striking outfit, adequately named "Sylvester," was a gold lame dress with an adaptable tunic which can be worn either above the skirt, fastened by a large bow, or as a short sleeveless bolero over the shoulders. The effect in both ways was gorgeous.

Other interesting tunic dresses were "Pompador"

embroidered in black brocade and "Paris by Night," also in black with a strapless top and a puffed-sleeved bolero.

Several of the large numbers of evening dresses had a very interesting cut and color combination: the one called "Chopin" caught the fancy of many romantic viewers for its sombre black and red scheme and very low cut front, adorned by a solitary jewel pendant (by Topas). It was worn with a large flat black hat (by Bebe Spitzer). A more young-looking dress was "Lolita" in black and brown checked taffeta, full skirted, puff-sleeved and with a flattering big collar at the back.

Black, brown and violet were the main colours used

by Iwanis for its evening wear, which took up the show. The only exceptions were "Ravel," a grey brocade flowered dress, and "Discretion," a very neat salmon-colored lame suit worn with a gold lame blouse, the material of which was repeated in the jacket's lining.

In the more casual outfits, which were, however, no less elaborate or elegant, predominance was gained by the suit with a seven-eighths-length jacket. In black bottle it was named "Equisette" and in green and black turtan "Broadway." The charming "St. Moritz" white and tan turtan, in the same style, was made of very soft moiré in black, and worn with a large stole.

Rosen furs, elegantly exhibited, showed many examples of fine taste and quality. Especially enchanting was the black Persian lamb evening coat called "Casino" and another modelled on a Dior creation. Rosen also showed a black Persian lamb suit with a light fur skirt and belted short jacket.

Bebe Spitzer's hats, very attractive in mohair and felt, ranged in style from the "Casseroles" to close-fitting helmets. For the gala evening suits and dresses, there was only a hint of tulle and flowers, studded with rhinestones.

Shoes were by Mera, hair-does by Annetta, jewelry by gloves by Topas and makeup for the six mannequins by the Nina Bella Sisters.

The West and the Versatile Eggplant

By Molly Bar-Devid

THE Arab housewife's proverbial 100 isn't hundred ways of cooking an eggplant, though it is a versatile vegetable. It can look like steak or apple-sauce in this part of the world, but there are as many other ways known by the West. Here, for instance, are just a few from California. But before I let you in on that, may I suggest that you use this gorgeous purple vegetable as a table centerpiece, along with its cousins the green bell pepper and the red gamba, and its second cousin, the tomato?

Eggplant Stuffed with Tuna Fish
Actually the Californians make this with minced clams, but tuna fish is every bit as good.

Cut off the top of a very large eggplant and scoop out the inside (easily done with a sharp-edged spoon or small

knife, leaving a wall about a centimeter or two thick. Chop up the inside, add 4 tbsp. of chopped onion, 250 grams of chopped tuna fish, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, a pinch of onion, and fry this lightly in a quarter of a cup of butter, if necessary adding just a little water to soften the eggplant if it soaks the butter up too quickly. Cool, mix in an egg and just enough bread crumbs to soak up any liquid. Fill the eggplant shell, sprinkle with buttered crumbs and bake for half an hour or so in a hot oven.

Eggplant Cheese Bake
Cut eggplant into centimeter-wide slices, season with salt and pepper, dip in egg, sprinkle with crumbs and fry until brown. Put a slice of yellow cheese between two eggplant slices and put into the oven just long enough for the cheese to melt. Serve as is, or with ketchup or any favourite tomato sauce.

Eggplant in Broth
1 package chicken soup, 2 cups water, 1 large eggplant, 3 tbsp. oil, 1 clove garlic, chopped, 1 onion, chopped, slice of bay leaf, pepper to taste.

Peel and slice eggplant and soak in well-salted cold water for an hour or so. Wash in several changes of water. Heat oil and put in eggplant and onion and fry gently, covered, for a few minutes. Mix chicken soup powder or cube in boiling water, add bay leaf and pepper and pour over eggplant. Simmer gently for at least half an hour, until eggplant has lost its shape and the broth has all been absorbed.

Eggplant Casserole
Dip eggplant slices in egg seasoned with salt and pepper and fry lightly in very hot oil. Into a casserole put a layer of this eggplant, sprinkle with chopped garlic and then cover with a layer of minced meat (mixed with bread crumbs and well seasoned). Repeat these layers.

era. Cover with a well-flavored tomato sauce or ketchup and bake until meal is done. Delicious hot or cold.

Eggplant Messina
1 medium eggplant, peeled, 1 clove garlic, chopped, 4 tbsp. diced green pepper, 4 tbsp. diced onion, 2 large tomatoes, diced, pinch of pepper, oregano, rosemary, 1 tsp. salt, 2 cups cooked elbow macaroni, 1/2 cup grated yellow cheese for less, oil for frying.

Fry the eggplant and remove from fat. Now fry the pepper, onion and garlic. Add tomatoes and seasoning and simmer for five minutes. Make layers of eggplant and macaroni and cheese and sauce alternately in a casserole and bake in a moderate oven for about half an hour.

Grilled Eggplant Salad
Grill eggplant on an open flame and then remove charred skin. Silt the eggplant and let excess juice drain off. Now beat up with oil, vinegar, garlic, salt and pepper to taste, until smooth and snow-white. Or mix with mayonnaise. Peppers, pickles, herbs, olives, tomatoes may be diced into this salad, or

used as garnishing. Grilled eggplant salads have many Italian homelands. The Romanians, for instance, use only oil, salt and pepper (sometimes a little onion) to whip their dish white and creamy. The Turks add lemon juice and use only olive oil, and they garnish their dish with plump black olives and tomatoes and green peppers. The "burnt" charred taste is essential to these salads.

Melanzana Alla Griglia
This is the Italian name for grilled eggplant. They make a salad dressing of three tablespoonfuls of chopped sweet basil, four of wine vinegar, half a cup of olive oil, one clove garlic and salt and pepper to taste. In this they marinate slices of peeled eggplant for half an hour and then broil under a low flame on both sides. The eggplant is then arranged on a pyrex platter and covered with hot tomato sauce (several layers may be piled on top of each other). This is then sprinkled with grated cheese (they use Pecorino) and the cheese quickly browned.

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Broad Coalition

THE new five-party coalition Cabinet was voted in by the Fourth Knesset on Wednesday; it commands the largest majority of any Government yet. When Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on Wednesday evening mounted the Knesset rostrum, to present his new Cabinet, it was the climax of a successful day for the nation. On the same day, Israel's first submarine had sailed into Haifa Port and the Israel Football Selected, struggling in far-away Ernakulam, brought home another victory over India, thereby making almost certain of winning the Asian Cup West Zone soccer tournament.

The new Government comprising Mapi, the Religious Party, Mapam, Abud Ha'avoda and the Progressives is the ninth Cabinet in the State's 11 years, but it is the sixth coalition, since some former Cabinets were reinstated without their composition being changed.

Although the same five-party coalition was formed four years ago, in November 1955, after the elections to the Third Knesset, Mapi's stronger position today has changed the internal structure and balance of power within the new Cabinet. It is Mr. Ben-Gurion's Cabinet in the full sense of the word, not only because his party's election victory put him in the position to select his coalition partners largely on his own terms, but also because even within Mapi it was his opinion that prevailed. For the first time the party's younger men were brought in to take an active part in the nation's governing body.

The Basic Principles of the new Government are closely similar to those of the outgoing Cabinet with, however, two important additions: one in foreign and one in domestic policy. "Until general disarmament is accepted and carried out throughout the world, the Government of Israel will propose to all Israel's Arab neighbours an agreement leading to full disarmament

THE NEW 5-PARTY COALITION Government was completed and presented to the Knesset, where it received a 78 to 33 majority. . . MORDECAI ISH-SHALOM was elected Mayor of Jerusalem, giving Mapi the majority of Israel's three big cities. ISRAEL'S FIRST SUBMARINE, Tanin, arrived at her home base in Haifa. . . TENSION INCREASED ON THE SYRIAN BORDER as Nasser's threats of force to prevent Israel's Jordan irrigation scheme were followed by systematic acts of sabotage against Israel fishing on Lake Kinneret.

THE FIRST ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP appointed for Israel arrived to take up his duties. THE THREAT OF ANOTHER DROUGHT began to loom again.

and the abolition of armed forces in Israel and the Arab States.

"Israel will propose to all the Arab Governments—even before the establishment of permanent peace between us—that the armistice agreements be replaced by non-aggression pacts."

On the domestic scene the new Government is to facilitate the secondary education of gifted young people from the poorest sections of the population and of children from needy large families.

Comprising most of Israel's constructive forces the new Cabinet seemed well equipped to deal with the State's future domestic and foreign problems.

The first three days of this week, preceding the Cabinet presentation, were however full of tension and excitement characteristic of the concluding stage of inter-party coalition negotiations. After agreement with the National Religious Party and the Progressives was within reach, Mapi and Abud Ha'avoda, who earlier were considered almost safe guesses for coalition partnership, suddenly went back on their former consent to be reconciled with abstaining on the three controversial issues: Relations with Germany, Military Government in Arab-populated areas and the status in State schools of pioneer youth movements.

These parties now returned to their earlier demand for the right to vote against the Government on these issues, at the same time maintaining their Cabinet member status. On these points, however, there was no room for further compromise, and Mr. Ben-Gurion together with the other Mapi leaders decided to go ahead with the formation of the Cabinet, no matter what the outcome of ne-

gotiations with the two left-wing parties might be.

The stage was all set for Tuesday evening's Cabinet presentation when the Left leaders requested a last-minute 24-hour postponement to be able to bring back their rank and file from the extreme demand and renewed opposition sentiment inspired by them only some days earlier. This move had been made possible by the final consent of the left-wing "sages" Messrs. Ya'ari and Tabenkin to adopt a more realistic and moderate attitude with regard to future coalition partnership.

It took Mapi and Abud Ha'avoda each seven or eight hours last Wednesday to tune down the anti-coalition fighting spirit of their respective central committee members to decide to reject the old-new coalition only four hours before the Cabinet presentation in the Knesset. The earlier agreed-to compromise with Mapi was assured and an almost six-week long war of nerves came to its "happy end."

Water Threat

SOME four years ago, President Eisenhower's Special Envoy to the Middle East, Mr. Eric Johnston, finally succeeded in obtaining the agreement of the experts of Israel, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan on a regional irrigation scheme which would utilize the waters of the Jordan river and its tributaries. At the last moment, the Syrians withdrew, however, and the scheme was put on ice indefinitely. However, Washington indicated that the U.S. would still be ready to assist each individual country in its particular water scheme, as long as it did not conflict with the basic outlines of the "Johnston Plan."

Consequently the Jordan Government submitted to Washington its plans for the Yarmuk river scheme and obtained considerable American aid for its implementation. Israel, too, submitted its own plans, requesting, in the first stage, aid amounting to \$12m., but the negotiations with Washington have been progressing slowly. Still, preparations were readied in Israel for the first stage of the scheme.

Suddenly, two weeks ago, Cairo radio announced that the U.A.R. would call for an emergency meeting of the Arab League to discuss "counter measures" against "Israel's plans to divert the Jordan waters." A few days later, Cairo announced that it would use force to prevent Israel from completing the scheme. And shortly afterwards technical experts of the Arab League met in Damascus to work out "practical" measures that would make Israel's utilization of Jordan waters impossible.

It took the experts only a few days to prepare some magnificent plans which would divert all the rivers flowing into Israel. To do this they would have to slice through a mountain range, make rivers flow uphill, bore tunnels and build a gigantic Roman-style aqueduct, spending several hundred million dollars in the process.

It may be not entirely coincidental that the only part of the Arab "counter-measures" that could conceivably be carried out were apparently those that would hurt primarily not Israel but Jordan. It was obvious from the first moment that the whole hue and cry suddenly raised by Nasser had nothing to do with Israel's Jordan River scheme itself, preparations for which have been progressing for several years and will take many more to complete.

Nasser "discovered" the Israel scheme just when General Amer, having failed to bring the recent Syrians to heel, returned to Cairo, and after General Karam had gone over to the offensive in his fight with Nasser by reviving the Fertile Crescent project, Nasser desperately needed some "smoke" in

First informal session of the new Cabinet on Wednesday evening. Left to right: Ezer, Meir, Joseph, Eban, Eshkol, Dayan, Barzilai.

order to appear once more as the leader of the Arabs against Israel.

Whether Nasser will go beyond threats remains to be seen. Israel has made it clear that she considers the Jordan of vital importance, and would react to any Arab move accordingly.

Syrian Attacks

MEANWHILE tension was again on the increase, as many weeks of aggression and sabotage by the Syrians culminated this week in what looked like a systematic effort to sabotage fishing in the Kinneret.

During the past three months there have been 14 major incidents on the Syrian border. Syrian mines wrecked three Israel tractors; Syrians put Israel wheat fields on fire and attacked the fishermen who tried to extinguish the blaze. They opened fire on Israel patrols, stole cattle and sheep, attacked Israel farmers in the fields.

The Syrians have also engaged in sporadic firing on Israel fishermen in the eastern part of the Kinneret, and when the fishermen had to jump ashore to save their lives, they simply stole their boats. During the past fortnight they began systematically to destroy the nets put out by the fishermen near the eastern shore of the lake. In one single night they ruined 130 nets. Israel demanded firm intervention by the U.N.

Under Water

IN July, 1955, with the purchase of two Z-class destroyers from Britain, Israel, whose heaviest warships were then three obsolete frigates, acquired an embryo navy. Renamed the Yafu and Eilat, the two fast World War II ships arrived here a year later. But Britain had also sold two destroyers to Egypt, which in addition, received two faster and heavier Soviet destroyers.

A third Israel destroyer, the Haifa, was commissioned in January of the following year. It was the former British ship of the name, captured in a sea-and-air battle in Haifa Bay in the first hours of the Sinai campaign. But the Egyptians, having lost one old ship to Israel, continued to build up their Navy. Of particular tactical importance were several Soviet submarines—the exact number has not been officially established, but Egypt now has fully staffed submarines, based both in the Mediterranean and in the Red Sea. Israel, which sold two of her three frigates to Ceylon in August, 1955, could no longer rely on the superiority of its manpower and their training.

In October of last year, it was announced that two S-class submarines had been purchased from Britain. This week, after a 16-day journey from Portsmouth, the first—sub, the Tanin, reached Haifa. Carrying 54 officers and men, it was commanded by Sgan-Aluf Yacov Dror, from Kibbutz Ma'agan Michael, who is a veteran of the Palmach's marine detachment.

Vatican Gesture

FOR the first time since the establishment of Israel, the Vatican has sent a bishop to head the Roman Catholic community of this country. While this action had nothing to do with the question of diplomatic relations between Jerusalem and the Vatican, it certainly was an expression of the new Pope's special good-will both toward Israel and toward the Jewish people.

The arrival this week of Bishop Piergiorgio Chiappero was of considerable significance both in itself and in its implications for future relations between Israel and the Catholic world. Though the Catholic community of Israel numbers only about 10,000, the Vatican sent a clergyman with the high rank of bishop to head it. Moreover, also for the first

time, the authority of the new head of the community was specifically to apply to the territory of the State of Israel.

Normal diplomatic relations between Israel and the Vatican have been delayed because the Vatican is concerned over the fate of Catholic institutions in Arab countries. Officially, however, the Vatican's insistence on the internationalization of Jerusalem—and Israel's rejection of this plan—is given as the reason for the absence of formal ties. Despite all this, Israel's relations with the Catholic community of the world are most cordial, and so are the relations between the Catholic community and the authorities in Israel. Welcoming the new bishop's arrival, Israeli circles expressed the hope that he would take up residence in one of the big cities, to facilitate contact with both his flock and the Israeli public in general.

Drought Threat

LAST year, the drought destroyed 500,000 dunams of grain in the Negev alone and did great damage to field crops and fruits in other parts of the country. The Ministry of Agriculture paid H.S.m. to farmers in compensation for actual losses in seeds, planting costs etc., but the total damage to Israel's agriculture was estimated at H.40m.

While Israelis were banking in unseasonable springlike weather, farmers began to worry lest this winter again bring drought and destruction to the fields. The rains were about a month late. The few showers that had reached the country were not enough to moisten more than the surface, which was already beginning to dry out again. The waters remained completely dry in most places.

Rainfall in the North was so far only 25-50 per cent of last year's. Only in the Beersheba area had more rain fallen than in 1953. The current delay in the rains came after two years of drought which had already considerably upset the water balance of the country, pushing water levels in many places to a dangerous low and increasing salination.

Under normal conditions, rains at this time of the year increase the flow of water into the Kinneret considerably and the sluices of the southern part of the lake are opened up to let out 670,000 cubic metres of water per day into the Jordan. Early this week, the Water Authority ordered the partial closing of the sluices to halve the amount of water let out of the Lake and keep up the level of the Kinneret.

Towards the end of the week, the weatherman held out some hope of relief. A barometric low over the central Mediterranean was moving slowly toward the east and might bring rain to Israel within a few days.

Submariners' Life Beneath the Waves Is Grimy And Hard

BENEATH the smart uniforms and brasses of the Tanin crew who arrived in Haifa on Wednesday were pale, exhausted and grimy officers and ratings. It could not be otherwise, after a 16-day submarine voyage from Portsmouth. For although this was for the major part a quiet trip, judged by the sea's behaviour, it was no pleasure cruise. It meant hardships and an endurance test for the entire crew, which also did intensive training every day.

One could hardly call the 54 officers and ratings of Tanin an experienced submarine crew. In fact, for every one of these volunteers, the submariners were a "blind date." Hollywood productions and adventure books had spotlighted the glamour and gave the men a rosy picture of the real, hard and sombre life that awaited them. They skipped the long days at sea, the greasing, painting, galley chores, door washing, emergency pumping through which a Captain like Sgan-Aluf Yacov Dror would put them.

Tanin—and Rahav, which will follow in a few months—are British "S" Class submarines, designed (in 1942) for one thing only—deadly underwater fighting. In building, they are perhaps the most uncomfortable of all modern submarines, being at the same time one among the most compact and strongly armed.

Black, narrow Tanin is 217 feet long. Her displacement is 814 tons and 1,000 tons when submerged. She carries 12 torpedoes.

The officers and crew who manned her passed submarine courses in Britain of 10 months. Sgan-Aluf Dror described them as "well trained," and the fact that they have all signed up for several years' submarine service will enable them to gain the experience that makes top class submariners.

On the surface, Tanin looks like a fountain pen. Tossing on a choppy sea at night it moves like a phantom ship. But once you squeeze through its Conning Tower and down the 16 rungs of its steel ladder, you have entered a new world—and not one of Alice in Wonderland. Here is the rear of a diesel engine, a twisted mass of machinery—engines, motors, pipes, cables, wheels, vents, gauges, clocks, switches and microphones. They fill this cigar



First view of Haifa from the bridge of the Tanin. From right to left: Sgan Yacov Dror, 1st Lieutenant of the Tanin; Sgan Joseph Yohanan; Samal Dishon David Miron.

shape on all sides, the roof and floor. It is possible to walk through the ship, though only in single file, but the inexperienced will get a few cracks on the head.

Activity inside Tanin is like in an ants' nest, and at least a third of the crew is always on watch. When the command "Diving Stations" is given, the place looks like London's rush-hour traffic, as ratings dive from their sleek-beak games, food, or bunks, to take up positions near the particular piece of machinery that is their responsibility. How all this mechanized muddle is grasped by the 54 men still remains a puzzle to me—after 16 days of voyaging with them.

Exclusive To The Jerusalem Post

Our Military Correspondent
PAUL KOHN
describes his journey on the submarine Tanin.

Somehow, space was found for 42 bunks. Thus sleeping—in officers' quarters too—is by the "hot bunk" system whereby the crew rotates for the beds, many of which are short and narrow. There is absolutely no privacy, and ratings are liable to catch the Captain in his underwear. The Master has a bunk to himself, but that is all. The other four officers share their bunks.

Sleeping is not easy. Because of the cramped space, the crew eat, talk, play games, and listen to records in the quarters where others are trying to sleep. There is the constant noise of the engines, interspersed by the "intercom" loudspeaker announcements through which reports and orders are passed. Having no stabilizers, the submarine rocks and rolls even when the sea is not very rough. The air in the submarine

becomes nothing short of putrid after a few days at sea. All the fresh air that enters the vessel is via the Conning Tower or the Snort (Schneeke) when that is brought into operation. The crew may climb to the bridge for a smoke (forbidden inside the submarine) and fresh air, but they do not spend much time there, because of lack of space or bad weather or because the submarine submerges. Some men did not manage to get to the bridge for days on end.

Washing Problem. There are neither showers nor baths on board. Owing to constant exercises and watches that take them out of their beds at any time of day or night, the submariners have discovered that the easiest thing to do is to get into their sweaters, heavy socks and trousers in Portsmouth, and keep them on until Haifa.

Even an old salt may become seasick. This handkerchief fell victim a dozen times when the going got rough in the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay. Nor was I the only one. The difference between a good sailor and a poor one is that the former goes on working despite sickness. Sgan-Aluf Dror, 34, more than half his life a seaman, told his men. During the entire voyage not a single man reported sick.

One of the most fortunate things for the crew on this trip was the galley. Rav-Sam Michael, the chief cook, and his assistant, Yehuda Haim, the son of a Yemenite rabbi, and four paratrooper, showed originality in devising menus and the food was plentiful and well cooked. On Friday nights Jamaican rum and Spanish wines were served in all messes. At the officers' table there was the additional luxury—the only one of a choice of drinks, from Scotch whisky and Danish beer to Italian vermouth.

English Commands. All commands and reports on the Tanin were given in English, flavoured with a dozen accents. This was necessary because the British Royal Navy Submarine Service for 10 years, and told me the Israelis had been among his best pupils. After all, they had to cram 60 years of British submarine experience into ten months of basic training.

Relations between the British instructors and their Israeli pupils were extremely friendly throughout. This was very obvious at the HMS Dolphin submarine base in Portsmouth. Though it was early in the morning, the British instructors came to see Tanin off and passed through her shaking the hands of each rating, calling each by his name and nickname.

South of the Isle of Wight, Tanin made her first dive. This was a "Trim Dive" to test the submarine, which was loaded to capacity. After that the ship dived daily, sometimes twice daily, for several hours and often did this during exercises on her voyage to Haifa. What submerged the submarine is a comparative pleasure. On her electric motors, she travelled as smoothly and noiselessly as a Cadillac.

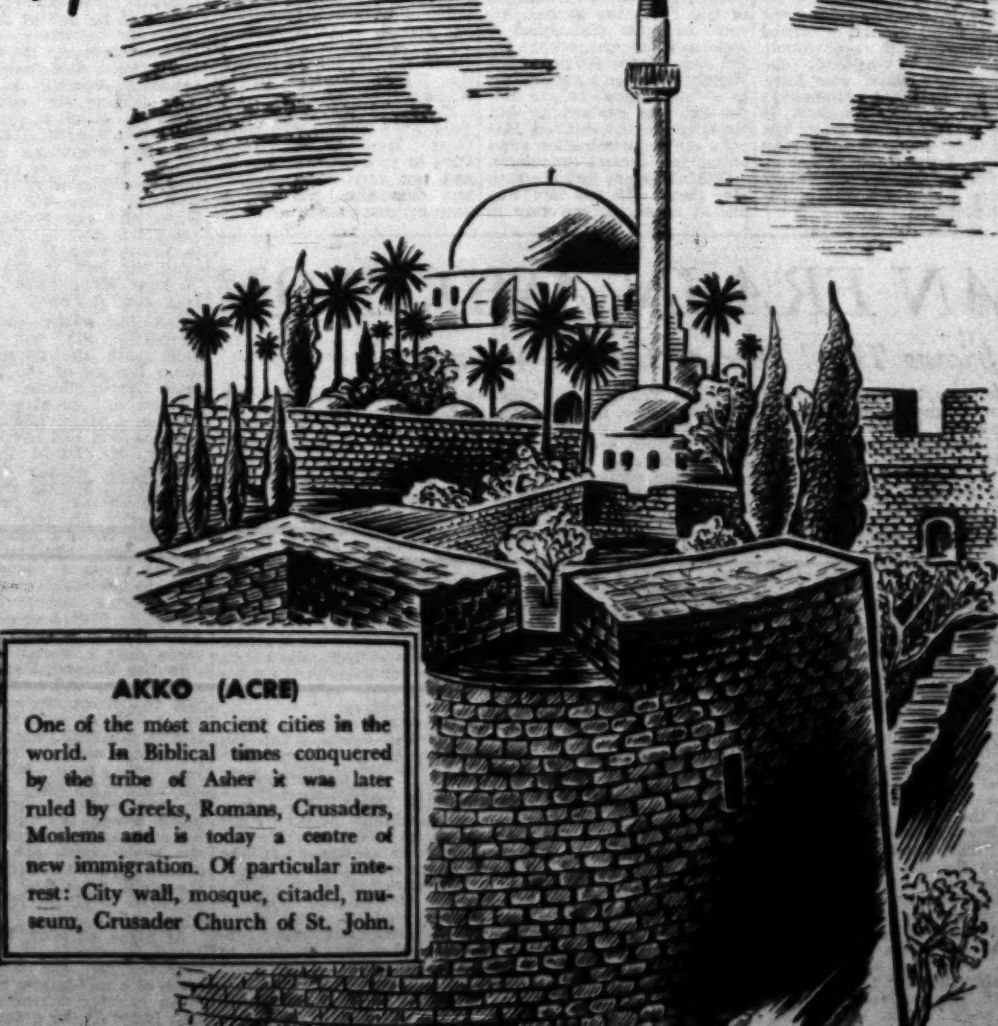
Eric Mirago. The first night at sea, the officer on watch, the lookout and a few smokers on the bridge experienced a mirage. They saw a lighthouse and shore as if it were 100 yards from them, when in fact there was none within 50 miles.

Exercises included mock attacks on "enemy shipping," and emergency training. Tanin made a 34-hour call at Gibraltar for refuelling, and the crew were given shore leave. When the 600-strong local Jewish community learned that there was an Israeli submarine in port, they "kidnapped" its sailors for meals and their social club. The Captain and First Lieutenant took the Greek Archipelago. Calm seas enabled the ship to make good progress and allowed plenty of time for all sorts of exercises on and below the surface.

The crew, of course, were in a hurry to get to Haifa. It had been a demanding trip for Israel's first submarine, but few would change to another type of ship if given the choice.

One of the petty officers explained it. "A submarine is not just a piece of iron. It is something you live, and despite all the privations you become attached to her. In the sergeant-major's mess there hangs an inscribed wooden board that says 'God bless this lousy dump—we love it.'"

This is your country:



... and this is your cigarette:

DUBREK FILTER

ISRAEL'S FAVOURITE—BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST

DELTOURS TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT			
Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Dec. 20	0740	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, New York
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Munich
	0825	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0830	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan
	1900	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
MON. Dec. 21	1930	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	0145	R.O.A.C.	Tehran
TUE. Dec. 22	0745	EL AL	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0810	OLYMPIA	Istanbul
	0830	EL AL	Istanbul
WED. Dec. 23	1830	EL AL	Nicosia
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
	0945	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0755	AIR FRANCE	Tehran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Brussels
THUR. Dec. 24	0800	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	1245	E.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, Geneva, London
	1830	R.O.A.C.	Tehran
	0700	EL AL	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
FRI. Dec. 25	0130	AIR FRANCE	Tehran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam
	0825	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0830	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
SAT. Dec. 26	0845	SAPPHIRA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1845	E.L.M.	Geneva, London
	1830	R.O.A.C.	Tehran
	1845	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia
SUN. Dec. 27	0815	OLYMPIA	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0830	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0905	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, Shannon, New York
	1800	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris
	1900	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

DELTOURS TRAVEL-TOURS-INSURANCE-FREIGHT

Tel Aviv: 21 Baker Ahd Na'm. Tel. 6782 (4 lines)
Jerusalem: 1 Baker Ahd Na'm. Tel. 4212/3
Haifa: 21 Baker Ahd Na'm. Tel. 4212/3
Be'er Sheva: 21 Baker Ahd Na'm. Tel. 4212/3
Lod Airport. Tel. 6711/2

Economic News from Abroad

Argentina's Stabilization
After a period of unrest that climaxed in country-wide strikes and violence in 1955, Argentina is now looking at the future with a feeling of optimism. The first half of 1956, when the economy was at its lowest, followed the first half of 1955, when it was at its highest. During the first half of the year a worker's cost of living in Buenos Aires rose by an average of 12.5 per cent per month, but during the third quarter the rise averaged three per cent monthly and has flattened out further since. In October the C.O.I. index was 120 per cent above October 1955.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, December 18, 1959

HOUSING PROGRAMME

ONE of the last documents published by the last government was the Five-Year Housing Plan submitted by the Ministry of Labour in which a competent authority attempted for the first time to present a comprehensive survey of the nation's housing requirements, and of the expenditure involved. The document, however, also has been criticized by the new government among its economic agenda for the simple reason that housing still occupies pride of place among our investment priorities (in 1958 it accounted for one-third of the total) and naturally sets the pace for business activity in general. Moreover, to the new government, housing one must decide matters of principle which are of basic importance for other industries as well.

The plan submitted by the Ministry does not take available resources as its starting point. It sets out to provide housing facilities for the nation's natural increase and the residents of existing slums, tenements, dilapidated houses etc., plus the improvement and enlargement of housing units erected in previous years, plus accommodation for new settlers in development areas, plus the absorption of immigrants, plus meeting any demand that may come from savers, generally anyone wanting to get a new or better home. The ambition is to have all these needs fulfilled by 1968. As a result the document arrives at a total of 180,000 dwelling units to be built during the next five years, as compared with 148,000 dwellings built during the five years 1953-1958, which number included over 4,000 temporary units. But as the new dwellings are to be built on a higher standard than those of the past, the aggregate cost involved would be considerably bigger. Indeed, the public financing envisaged by the plan would average IL150m. (at the current exchange rate) against IL100m. of budgetary means allocated for housing in the current fiscal year.

The comparison is even more striking if the housing requirements of the concentrated immigration are deducted: then we get IL12m. a year in the Ministry's plan against IL10m. allocated in the current budget. There is no need to enlarge upon the inflationary consequences of such a policy. Nor is there much point in analysing the programme in order to show how the exaggerated target has been arrived at by listing the same items under two heads (young couples and old couples, and "improvement" and "new" dwellings) or by counting the same items twice (young couples and old couples, and "improvement" and "new" dwellings) or by counting the same items twice (young couples and old couples, and "improvement" and "new" dwellings).

What matters most is the plan's basic philosophy, which considers the State's economic function not as controlling and directing the nation's resources, but as providing the means for the people to develop their own resources, to attract private capital, etc.

There is no doubt that public housing is necessary in some cases, but the time has come to ask what these cases actually are and to what extent public assistance should be given. In any case, lagging demand for private housing should not be taken as a pretext for expanding public activity, as if the overall volume were necessarily fixed. Quite the contrary: it would be a healthy sign if improved housing conditions and wider investment opportunities were to lead more people to divert their savings to productive enterprises, instead of bricks and mortar.

RENAULT U.S. SALES DROP

THE number of Renault cars sold recently in the U.S. dropped from a total of 6,000 during last September to a total of 3,700 sold during October, according to the Ward's Report on Car Sales in the U.S. It is learned.

At the same time the sales of other European-made small cars, mainly Volkswagen, increased during October, according to the Ward's report.

marked improvement of Argentina's balance of payments. While exports have remained about \$100m. a month, imports fell to about \$80m. monthly during the first half of 1956, as compared with \$100m. during the first half of 1955.

This turn of the trade balance from a negative to a positive one has been given added force by the substantial credit facilities obtained from the International Monetary Fund and from official and private American sources. Renewed faith in the peso's strength is already making itself felt in the resumed inflow of private capital to Argentina's development projects. However, economists warn, the newly attained balance may be tipped again if the government fails to stick to a sound money policy. For the time being, the expenditure estimate (including capital spending) for the current fiscal year amounts to over 200,000,000 pesos, while total revenue, including both taxes and loans, is expected to provide only 182,000,000.

Europe's Prospects

While the American economy is uneasily facing the impact of the persistent "dollar gap in reverse," the European countries are contending with a different problem to such an extent that measures to curb excessive expansion may have to be taken in the fairly near future. In most countries, the recession has been steady throughout last year's recession, but of late it has been reinforced by three bullish factors. First, European exports are steadily rising and this trend is likely to gain momentum as the improved raw materials markets put prime producing nations in the position to receive purchases of manufactured goods and industrial equipment. Second, throughout Europe there has been a steady upswing in building activity (in fact the building boom in West Germany is considered the main cause of the recent increase in discount rates there). Last but not least, in most countries there is a concentration of investment in Europe. In France the volume of investments is expected to increase by seven per cent next year, as compared with a mere four per cent in 1958. In Scandinavia too investment estimates for 1959 have been revised upwards—despite the depressed market for key raw materials and newprint industries and Norwegian fisheries. In Italy, Netherlands and Austria too product has been rising steadily and on a large scale. In fact, most European countries—with the exception of Italy—now face the prospect of labour shortage, particularly in the case of the influx of refugees from Eastern Europe has dwindled down. The trade unions are therefore expected to claim wage increases upon the way these claims will be handled by employers and governments.

Electronic Mail

The U.S. Post Office is experimenting with a new method of transmitting letters electronically, in order to reduce mail costs. The method—already in use by some cable companies—is known as facsimile transmission, and employs an electronic scanning device to pick up the writing on an ordinary piece of paper and transmit the message to a receiving point, where it is duplicated on sensitive paper. The process is now being developed by the Post Office, however, the original letter would have to be written on sensitive paper, scanned through an envelope and finally transmitted to another sensitive paper contained in another envelope. It has been estimated that apart from greatly speeding up mail delivery, the new method would reduce the cost of sending a letter from coast to coast to 1.5 cents, as compared with the present mail cost of 4 cents. The new method would also be used for airmail, which does not cover the Post Office's actual costs.

Settlers Oppose Linked Loans

THE Economic Committee of Finance, who is also Head of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, recently faced the Agricultural Bank with a demand that a "linking" clause be included in the contracts of new settlers with the Jewish Agency. The representatives of the settlers complain that income is very low in any case and cannot stand comparison with that of the urban worker. They claim that once they consent to a linking clause they will not be able to meet their obligations for interest payments in case of devaluation. The Minister of Finance sticks to his guns. He says that contracts that are to run for 40 or 50 years must be safeguarded somehow against a decline in the value of the pound. What is more, the long-term loan which the Jewish Agency takes up in order to finance new settlements are also linked to the dollar.

Thorny Task

To make things easier, Mr. Eshkol proposed that a committee be appointed to study the problem. This body will have a thorny task. Settlers have already pointed out that they spent money on items which could not possibly be fairly linked to the dollar. What about agricultural land, particularly included in the budget? What about expenditure conditioned by devaluation? What about the cost of a failure?

It costs approximately

Restitution Claims Expedited

German Public Opinion Mired by Defamation Campaign

AN article which appeared on the page on October 11 reviewed the general importance of German restitution for the Israeli economy and the outlook for future payments. We now intend to return to some of the major problems involved in order to show the difficulties that exist in this respect on both sides. Much remains to be done, only one third of all claims have been processed as yet (and probably the simple cases were dealt with first). But understanding the difficulties, and the true situation, may help in the work that remains to be done.

German Public Opinion

There is a marked current of German public opinion against the Federal Indemnification Law. It rarely comes to the surface, including both in the press or in letters to the press. But there appears to be a definite attempt on the part of former Nazis to make propaganda against "drones" who live at the expense of the German taxpayer. Some striking facts should be cited to disclaim those defamations and misrepresentations.

In Israel alone, some 1,500 children have been registered on behalf of orphans who came to Israel after World War II. In many of these cases the children's original names are unknown. These few Jewish children who survived were found in the most unlikely places of concealment after the liberation of Poland and Hungary; as yet, their parents are no longer alive. At any rate, claims of this type will continue to occupy the time and the best brains of the indemnification offices in Germany.

But there are still worse cases: many hundreds who went out of their mind as the outcome of persecution. No one can obtain from them any information as to their whereabouts. In some cases, concentration camp number, tattooed with indelible ink on their forearm, is mute evidence; but others are less fortunate. Hardly anyone of these has received anything from Western Germany; if the files were not, by their very nature, secret, they might serve to refute the mendacious propaganda in certain German papers.

Claimants' Complaints

COMPLAINTS in which German restitution legislation has been carried out have been numerous. It is easy to understand the bitterness in the minds of people who wait, in 1959, the payments to which the law entitles them in respect of losses suffered at the hands of the National-Socialist tyrants in 1933. On the other hand, the Federal Indemnification Law was passed only in 1956; the interpretation of its 250 sections has given rise to endless legal difficulties, and the claimants themselves are not as yet quite sure just what they are entitled to. Under these circumstances, it is quite credible that the German indemnification offices have been processed by June 1959, roughly one-third of all claims.

Rheinland-Pfalz in particular has recently made substantial progress in the settlement of claims; the number of files dealt with has risen, in consequence of the administrative reform introduced by Dr. Meibohm, 75 per cent. This is of particular interest to Israel claimants; it seems that more than half of all Israel claims are to be dealt with in Rheinland-Pfalz. In view of the speeding-up of administrative procedure, it is hoped that certain groups of claims, such as those of immigrants from the Reich, will be cleared within the next eight to ten months. But the speeding-up will benefit successfully all groups of claimants inas-

far as their files are being processed. It is easy to understand the claimants' bitterness. It is less easy to understand the objective difficulties which the vast network of legislation and judicial precedents must create. There has been much delay in German offices. But one is tempted to think that some lawyers in Israel too, might have speeded up the processing of the claims they represent if they had paid full attention to their files. It seems there is some confusion in the stipulations which come from time to time from German high-ranking officials: the files submitted to them sometimes contain little more than a form filled in, and perhaps some sworn declaration, the German official being supposed to search for supporting evidence himself. It is, of course, true that the law binds these officials to search for evidence; yet they could process many more files if the lawyers had provided it and if all claims had been prepared with the maximum speed.

The presence of objective difficulties may be deduced from one fact: the German administration has been reluctant to transfer to Israel Government offices some of the work which is done elsewhere by the German Foreign Service. Thus, the examination of claims for claims in respect of damage to health are usually carried out by doctors appointed by and working under the supervision of the German diplomatic representative in Israel; and for the last three years, doctors appointed by an Israel government department have carried out the medical examination under the responsibility of the Indemnification Department in the Israel Treasury. In the great majority of the cases, the German administration has accepted the opinion of the Israel doctors. Similar arrangements have been made in other fields where the certificates, or the advice, of Israel Government institutions has been accepted unhappily by the Indemnification Office of the Rheinland-Pfalz, and the claims of the widows of the murdered men have been admitted. However, only a fraction of the widows has been accepted by the German occupants at the beginning of the Russo-German war. Responsibility for the slaughter has been acknowledged by the Indemnification Office of the Rheinland-Pfalz, and the claims of the widows of the murdered men have been admitted. However, only a fraction of the widows has been accepted by the German occupants at the beginning of the Russo-German war. Responsibility for the slaughter has been acknowledged by the Indemnification Office of the Rheinland-Pfalz, and the claims of the widows of the murdered men have been admitted.

Rumanian Claims

THE worst complaints concern the claims of immigrants from Rumania. These are not being processed at all, pending the final decision of the West German Courts on the "preliminary" question whether the anti-Jewish acts perpetrated in Rumania had resulted from action on the part of the "independent" Rumanian Government (Antonescu and his followers), or were a part of the German Nazis' persecution of the Jews.

Industrial Productivity Rising

PROFESSOR Patinkin's recently published computations showing that Israel's industrial productivity has not changed since 1950 add interest to the new figures concerning industrial employment in the country. In 1958, the total industrial labour force numbered 72,800 people. In 1953 it topped 143,000, i.e. almost exactly twice as many as when the State was established.

However, no great shifts took place in the distribution of this labour force between the various industrial branches, except for a relative decline in the clothing industry (from 32 per cent of the total labour force to 25) and a rise in the metal industry (from 12 per cent to 15). The metal and engineering industries still account for no more than one quarter of the total industrial employment, the share of food industry has actually risen slightly to 14 per cent, and wood and paper account for 15 per cent, as before.

On the other hand, industry's technical level has risen considerably, and as a result a much bigger share of the labour is now employed in large and medium factories. In 1958 over three-quarters of all industrial workers (including self-employed) worked in plants of less than 50 employees. In 1953, fewer than one-third of the workers were employed in such plants. In fact, of the 38,500 people that the industry absorbed between 1952 and 1958 two-thirds were taken up by plants employing more than 50 people.

This technical advance is confirmed by another set of indices reflecting the development of industrial production and output in recent years and based on 1958 to replace previous indices, based on 1953. They show that from 1953 to 1958 total industrial output increased by approximately 25 per cent, while the number of people employed

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German-Rumanians

In addition, it may be possible to obtain some satisfaction for another group of Rumanian Jews—those from the German-speaking areas. While their claims for indemnity under the Federal Indemnification Law will have to await the result of the judicial proceedings, they may be entitled to some compensation under the German law for the equalization of burden ("Lastenausgleichsgesetz"). The payments allowed under that law are smaller, but they might be available also for losses not covered by the Indemnification Law. The results of the steps taken in this regard may yield tangible results, sooner than the legal steps taken in the German Courts.

ALLIANCE SHARES SNAPPED UP

THE sale in the U.S. of the subscription issue of IL200,000 of Class A shares of the Alliance Tire and Rubber Company, Ltd., has been completed. It has been announced by its underwriters, Harry E. Brager Associates of New York and Washington.

The entire sale was effected in less than 30 days from the time the issue was officially registered by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The firm, which also marketed the shares, indicated that never before has a private Israeli industrial undertaking raised investment capital in the United States with such speed. He estimated that it would have been possible to have sold a minimum of

Smokers Switch to Cheaper Brands

By NAOMI AMZELAK
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ISRAELI smokers are "average smokers." They consume 1,150 cigarettes per capita per annum. Anglo Saxons are at the top of the list with 2,700 cigarettes per year in the U.S. and 2,400 in Great Britain. During the past ten years, the smoking habits of the Israel population have undergone considerable changes. Significant among these is the overwhelming shift from "Virginia" cigarettes to cheaper brands and the subsequent introduction of the filter cigarette.

In 1951 two Israeli smokers out of three smoked Virginia cigarettes, the rest preferred Oriental blends and only very few bought the cheap paper-wrapped "tobacco" of a small variety was then available. Today, statistics show that only four per cent of Israeli smokers have remained faithful to Virginia, while as many as 48 per cent buy the cheapest grades. Twenty-five per cent smoke Oriental, and 23 per cent filter cigarettes. Cigarette manufacturers attribute the mass shift to cheaper cigarettes to the government's tax policy.

In 1951 the most expensive cigarette was double the price of the cheapest. Today, a pack of Winston at 60 cents is four times the price of Lohol at 15 cents. This great difference in price is not altogether paralleled by differences in quality. All Israeli cigarettes are made of local tobacco blended with imported tobacco in quantities determined by their price grades. Some 1,000 tons of tobacco are annually supplied to local manufacturers by tobacco growers, the majority of whom are Arab villagers. The inferior quality, grown in Wadi Ara, is used almost exclusively for the cheapest cigarettes, while Galilee-grown tobacco is blended into most other brands. Still, excise on cigarettes is levied in proportion to quality but with local rates in view.

Only the cheapest cigarettes were ever considered for de-

Stuttgart or Frankfurt as a decision on the history of South-east Europe in 1941/42. In the meantime, claimants continue to die. On the other hand, efforts have not been spared to reach a settlement, at least for certain special groups of claims. The case of Jasny has been mentioned previously: in this town, several thousand Jews were massacred by the German occupants at the beginning of the Russo-German war. Responsibility for the slaughter has been acknowledged by the Indemnification Office of the Rheinland-Pfalz, and the claims of the widows of the murdered men have been admitted. However, only a fraction of the widows has been accepted by the German occupants at the beginning of the Russo-German war. Responsibility for the slaughter has been acknowledged by the Indemnification Office of the Rheinland-Pfalz, and the claims of the widows of the murdered men have been admitted.

U.S.O.M. adviser Louis J. Marsh inspecting an Israel marble quarry.

Vermont Expert Sees Future for Marble

By REX DALRY

IN certain quarries in the heart of the southern desert you have a white-veined black and dark-brown marble which is very attractive and decorative," says Louis J. Marsh, of West Rutland, Vermont, after a six-month stint in Israel as U.S.O.M. adviser on the technical aspects of quarrying marble. "This beauty, in addition to the sentimental significance attached to marble from the Holy Land, makes the prospects for Israel's export trade in marble bright indeed; provided the Israelis can find the quantities required for the market."

Mr. Marsh goes on to explain that the interesting thing about Israel marble quarries is that they are practically all surface excavations. The reason for this is that the geological deposits are uneven with solution cavities—there is not the solid type of deposit found in America. However, the contractors working in these quarries have a remarkable knowledge of their deposits. Armed with portable air compressors and hand drills, they go from site to site and select their marble with uncanny precision.

"Israelis use marble for many more purposes than we do in the United States," says Mr. Marsh. "They use it for table tops in their kitchens and for bathroom tiles; their floors are made of crushed marble. Then there are the public buildings like the Mann Auditorium and the new University Hospital in Jerusalem in which the exterior have been finished off with ornamental marble, creating really impressive effects."

No Stone Unturned

Together with his Israel counterpart, geologist Dr. Asher Braunfeld, Head of the Quarries Section of the Ministry of Development, Louis Marsh roamed through the hills of Upper Galilee and the mountains of the Negev. They have literally hardly left a stone unturned—and Israel has plenty of stone. They have examined the 15 existing quarry areas, three in the southern desert and the rest in the North, where the marble is generally white, light brown or red—and numerous potential sites for excavations.

"The main problem about Israel marble is to get it in



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THE Israel Land Development Company has announced that it would add an interim dividend of seven per cent for 1958-59 to the final dividend of seven per cent for 1959-60 to be paid on December 20. The interim dividend last year was only five per cent. This move is significant in view of the fact that on December 20 the Company will decide whether to raise its capital from IL120m. to IL150m. It appears, therefore, that I.L.D.C. expects to pay the higher dividend on the increased capital. Present shareholders expect to receive rights for new shares at favourable terms, but so far, unfortunately, the Company had made no official statement. On Wednesday, the price of I.L.D.C. shares advanced and on Thursday they were quoted ex-dividend.

Good Machinery

The American expert was pleasantly surprised by the Israeli mills and shops for polishing and finishing the marble and the attractive product they are turning out. The mills are well equipped with modern machinery. There is one at Acre which can be rated the best in the Middle East.

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FOR HANUKKA -

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THE JERUSALEM POST WEEKLY

A BRAND NEW GUIDE TO ISRAEL AND THE MIDDLE EAST

This important Weekly airmailed every Friday from Jerusalem keeps its readers abreast of all the major events in the growth and development of the State.

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THE Israel Land Development Company has announced that it would add an interim dividend of seven per cent for 1958-59 to the final dividend of seven per cent for 1959-60 to be paid on December 20. The interim dividend last year was only five per cent. This move is significant in view of the fact that on December 20 the Company will decide whether to raise its capital from IL120m. to IL150m. It appears, therefore, that I.L.D.C. expects to pay the higher dividend on the increased capital. Present shareholders expect to receive rights for new shares at favourable terms, but so far, unfortunately, the Company had made no official statement. On Wednesday, the price of I.L.D.C. shares advanced and on Thursday they were quoted ex-dividend.

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Rubber Soles on the March

Hamagper Plant Abrast of Latest in Footwear

By YACOV ARDON

IN the race for the world's footwear markets, rubber and rubber are running neck and neck, with the odds strongly on rubber. Year by year, it makes deeper inroads on the all-leather shoe, boot or sandal we have inherited from our ancestors.

One reason is that cattle breeding is not keeping pace with the world demand for leather which grows as living standards advance. Hence, leather is becoming increasingly expensive in relation to rubber. The man-walking-in-the-street in poorer countries can afford rubber shoes long before leather wear.

Another reason is the progress of technology. The processed rubber sole has come to stay for many types of shoes. The world's leading armies now march in rubber-soled shoes. Hob-nailed boots are fast going out of military fashion. Spies, burglars and husbands coming home late have long ago discovered the advantages of rubber soles. Mountain climbers now conquer their peaks on rubber soles with special profiles that are easily and cheaply mass-manufactured.

This world-wide trend towards rubber has swept the Hamagper works of Haifa to the peak of the country's footwear industry. This year, it poured close to 700,000 pairs of shoes of all types, from sturdy and waterproof rubber boots for fishermen to dainty ladies' slippers, into the country's shoe shops, whose annual sales run close to 3,500,000 pairs.

The total number of shoes on a nation's feet is an index of its living standard. The average American buys 3.5 pairs of shoes a year—more than anybody else in the world. The Israeli and the thrifty Swiss buy 1.8 pairs each. It may surprise our public to learn that Czechoslovakia consumed only 0.95 pairs per capita in 1955, Greece 0.70, the U.S.S.R. 0.51 and Poland 0.30. The world's worst shoe people must be the Chinese, who can afford no more than 0.005 pairs per person per year.

Women's feet claim the largest share of the national footwear output—close to 50 per cent. Children account for about a third and men must do with the rest. Hamagper's success is due to its mass production of low cost shoes, the product of advanced mechanization and up-to-date skill.

Ready to Wear For Quarter Century

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HEMENDMATZ-Madim of Tel Aviv feel they could have been the first to the moon—if they could have fled and to end all the cloth they cut up and fashioned into clothes.

Among the pioneers in the clothing industry in this country, the firm, whose slogan is that its products are "only look expensive," now celebrates its 25th anniversary as a manufacturer of men's and ladies' wear. Founded by Mr. Sigmund Wohlfeld, the firm is run by him and his son Harry Zev Wohlfeld, employing more than 100. Custom tailoring is done in the firm's shop. Hemendmatz-Madim was among the first to introduce fashion shows and the live models show it featured in its show window stopped traffic a year ago.

The Wohlfelds pride themselves on not only selling clothes but creating fashion that is suitable to the country, and also on their pioneering work in absorbing immigrants throughout the years in their factory and shop. Timing its anniversary celebration with the Hanukkah season, on Sunday the firm will inaugurate a reduction sale on all goods, during which gifts commensurate with the purchase will be awarded to customers.

See our Latest Models of exquisite ladies shoes

at the **FASHION SHOW** on Sunday, December 13, 1959, at 8 p.m. at the King David Hotel

Freimann & Bein
The Pillars, Jaffa Road, Jerusalem.

channelled to Haifa through know-how agreements with big enterprises in the U.S. In America and elsewhere, the rubber industry has deeply penetrated the footwear market in recent years, displacing leather from the sole upwards. Dunlop, a major tire producer, now makes shoes by the million. The biggest item is the rubber-soled leather shoe. Until now there have been three methods of joining a rubber sole to the "upper" of leather footwear: gluing, sewing and vulcanizing. Sewing is the most expensive method, vulcanizing the most durable. Two years ago research produced a new way of wedding the two that lasts for a shoe's lifetime, for better or worse. Worse certainly for the shoemaker, whose trade could be increasingly redundant by the progress of technology.

The new method is known in the U.S. as process 82. Its inventors claim that it has advanced footwear manufacture by 25 years. It permits the vulcanizing of smooth, glossy leather, which appeals to make hearts and feet everywhere, with rubber soles that they become one unit that no normal wear and tear will sever, until 1957 rubber shoes could be vulcanized satisfactorily only if the leather was of a rough type, like suede, or roughened beforehand, which made the shoe more expensive.

Lower Price
Process 82 has brought costs down by up to 20 per cent below the price for shoes made by previous methods. Hamagper holds the Israeli licence for the process and expects to put its new product on the market in a few weeks. The life expectancy of the rubber sole is the same as for the upper.

Hamagper's Managing Director, Mr. Dov Gafni, says that the new development will affect only men's shoes and boots for the time being. Women will go on wearing as many light, tight, high-heeled all-leather shoes as their husbands can afford. But children's shoes made by the new process are not far off.

The other shoe manufacturer will have to think hard and act fast to meet this competition. Export may be the answer, although shoe manufacture is one of the most ubiquitous industries which normally rely on the home market. Asia's millions of unshod feet could be excellent customers if their owners could afford the luxury. Mr. Gafni last week signed a contract with an importer in an Asian country for 75,000

pairs—a drop in the bucket of that market's needs. Will virtually seamless leather-plus-rubber shoes not be too hot in the summer? "Not in the least—that is a prejudice that has no basis in fact and certainly not in rubber soles," says Mr. Gafni. They are being used increasingly throughout the year everywhere. Hamagper asked a Hebrew University scientist to investigate the matter. For weeks the man walked about with a leather-soled shoe on one foot, a rubber-soled one on the other. He measured the shoes' respective indoor climates and came up with the result that there was no difference.

The foot breathes the air that reaches it from the ankle through the pumping action of the foot, Mr. Gafni explains. All the same, he has leather soles glued into Hamagper shoes to insulate the foot from the rubber. But this he considers a concession to public opinion rather than a genuine need.

In quality, prices and productivity Hamagper is on a par with similar enterprises in Western countries, says Mr. Gafni. He concedes that Italian designs are hard to beat. "But we have one major headache—working capital." It is made acute by the rise in the price of crude rubber from 45 cents a kilogram to 85 cents in two years. The country's rubber manufacturers would like to see a large supply kept in consignment to cushion them against the swings of the price pendulum.

A manufacturer's working capital needs are related more acute by the stock that has to be maintained. Hamagper must keep a supply of 1,500 items differing in design, colour and size. Added to that are another 500 different pairs of high rubber boots and galoshes. In our age of standardization, human feet remain non-conformist.

Hamagper now employs a labour force of 230, just over one third of whom are women. The company also owns half a share in the Gafni plant at Natanya which makes pressure hoses, industrial V-belts and bicycle tires and reclaims waste rubber for the tire manufacturers. Mr. Gafni also manages the Natanya plant which employs 70 men. The combined turnover in 1958 has been IL4m.

The next stage in footwear development? "Plastics, sooner or later," Mr. Gafni believes. "There is nothing the plastics people won't try. They will soon come up with something for our feet."



Modern production equipment in a Jerusalem shoe factory.

Heels Higher, Toes Sharper

By a Special Correspondent

ISRAELI women are becoming more and more shoe-conscious and find the pointed toe and higher heel as comfortable as styles that they were previously, maintains Mr. Moshe Melrowitch, manager of the Mera Shoe Factory. The long toe leaves plenty of breathing space, which accounts for its popularity.

Mera, which has been manufacturing elegant footwear in Tel Aviv for the past 30 years, was founded by his father, an expert cobbler from Poland, and is run jointly by him and a brother. They sell nearly 60,000 pairs a year, through eight stores throughout the country.

Size 37 is average in Israel as in most countries, says Mr. Melrowitch, although women here require broad fittings, and the proportion of those asking for larger sizes has risen during recent years from 10 to 20 per cent. In copying the Italian fashion, he adds, the problem is less in the material than in skill in producing lighter, more graceful and flexible shoes. At present Mera makes about 12 different lasts in heels ranging from two to nine centimetres, in full and half sizes. This season, the firm has introduced cognate patent leather and expects still further to approximate Italian workmanship when it acquires new machinery similar to the latest used in Rome.

But whilst the trend to improve is gaining momentum in the entire industry, shoes are everybody's problem and almost every woman's favourite topic of conversation. How to get elegant shoes that are also comfortable is the eternal question. Because in this field very little is done to inform the public on what

is being made: most shoes are bought without thought. The average customer complains about thick soles which make for a clumsy appearance and throw the shoe out of shape, about the heavy structure of the shoes. Even low-heeled shoes can be graceful when properly designed, the experts will tell you. And indeed there is a great improvement in this direction, as most of the distributors can show.

Comfort Secondary
Most women coming in for shoes are interested more in the appearance than in comfort. Mr. N. Blalik, owner of a busy shoe shop in Tel Aviv will tell you. Yet he reports the popularity of the "Sabra" heel, which is three centimetres high and has a slight curve two-and-a-half centimetres wide. Men's shoes too are no longer the simple affairs they once were, he reports, and there is now a variety of styling and shades.

The Jerusalem Shoe Co., for example, which employs 300 workers and can produce 2,500 pairs of shoes a day, has a designing department staffed by experts which produces a line of men's shoes that include dress oxfords and fancy loafers. Daily average production is 1,500 pairs. Men do not have the same problem with getting the proper fit because they have not abused their feet to the same extent, says Mr. Katz, a veteran in the industry and owner of an orthopaedic shoe business for the past 25 years. Mr. Katz, who worked in the famous Bata firm in Czechoslovakia and has a degree in orthopaedics, reports an increased consciousness on the part of the young Sabra in wearing sensible shoes at home so that she can walk comfortably in elegant footwear when she goes out. The very low heel is just as mental as a steady diet as the spike heel, he maintains, and approves of the three to four-centimetre heel as the most desirable for walking.

Children's footwear is also picking up the fashion trends and mothers today tend to buy two pairs of shoes at a time, one for walking and one for dress wear. Coghne and ash grey, the new shoe colours, are also seen in men's and children's shoes.

Over 70 per cent of the leather used in our shoe production is manufactured here. In fact, leather produced in Israel tanneries is regarded as suitable for export and trial shipments sent to Belgium and England were favourably received.

Jewellery, this year, has a new air. Much more use is being made of the attractive stones from Eilat, and these have been set in beautiful Yemenite filigree work, that always catches the eye. The long bead necklaces are still in vogue, still colourful and attractive on a simple dress, and are also acceptable for almost all ages. Most gift shops have an excellent selection of hand-made brooches, rings and earrings—the problem is to choose which one likes the most!

Don't overlook the cosmetic shops—they are bright with vivid lipsticks in gay holders, powder compacts, sweet-smelling soaps, perfumes, talcum powders and creams of all kinds—all of which will bring delight at Hanukkah time.

If your family is in need of warm footwear for the winter—you will have no problem this year. Whether it is soft, warm, pastel-coloured slippers that you are looking for, lined with fluffy lamb-wool (and even the tiniest infant is catered for here) or sturdy leather slippers (lined in the same way and equally warm) or rain-resisting overboots in gay colours and non-skid soles—the local shops have them available, and will even gift-wrap them if you ask them.

When the first bright Hanukkah candle is lit, be sure that your gifts are gaily wrapped in colourful paper and ribbons—are there too. The shopkeepers have done their part this year in providing a wonderful choice of items. Go choose, there are Hanukkah gifts for all.

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Major Shoe Companies To Share Management

By ZEEV SCHUL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Israel shoe manufacturing industry is reported to be facing a major re-structuring, following the technical and administrative merger of five major enterprises announced here this week.

The merging companies, including the Jerusalem Shoe Corporation, Naalei Artisan and Messrs. Spiesman, Shimborsky and Racholder-Bauking of Ramat Gan, account for some 35-40 per cent of the total production volume. The main purpose of the merger, which is understood to have taken place with the active support of the Manufacturers Association as well as the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, is to permit some drastic streamlining in

mass production methods—possible only under full production and a joint technical and administrative management.

Shoe manufacturing, a lucrative source of income up to some years ago, was reported to have declined markedly in the past few years due to the mushrooming of manufacturing plants, which now total some 50 enterprises and hundreds of small workshops. In Jaffa alone 300 to 500 workshops, depending upon seasonal demand, are believed to be operating.

Last year's low sales added to the burdens of the industry. Small-time manufacturers were particularly affected and often had to get rid of their products at cost to meet credit commitments.

London Designer Takes Israel Window Displays to Task

ISRAELI window displays

are lacking in taste and style and must be improved, Mr. George Him, a well-known London designer, told an audience of tradesmen, government officials, graphic artists, architects and window designers at Tel Aviv's Beit Sokolow recently.

Here as a guest of the Government Tourist Corporation to advise shopkeepers on how to improve the appearance of their shops, Mr. Him said the lack of professionalism in the field is responsible for Tel Aviv's provincial and unattractive show windows. There are only ten trained window decorators here, and some 30 others who work in this field without being fully trained.

Window dressing is an art as any other and has the same principles of composition, said Mr. Him. How much should be put into the window should be decided by the window designer and not the shopkeeper, Mr. Him asserted. "The only rule to follow is that you mustn't put everything you have in the store on display."

Mr. Him, who frankly admitted that the Heft-Ba store of which he is the manager has badly arranged windows, suggested a window-dressing service. Mr. Him will meet with some of the businessmen for further discussion and advice. It was decided.

The meeting, chaired by Mr. M. De Shalit of the Prime Minister's Office, decided to hold a window-dressing contest next year in which shopkeepers and tourists would be the judges. The Mayor and City Council were asked to supervise the cleanliness and

appearance of the city's streets and to issue appropriate regulations to enforce them.

L.D.

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Jerusalem's Leading Store for Children's Shoes

Wellington Boots
Overhoes
Warm Slippers

Gil
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Peer—97 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv
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sheberg ELEGANT LADIES' and MEN'S FUR LINED SHOES
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Knitwear, Skirts, House Coats
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DECO

Excellent Hanukkah Gifts Available

By ESTHER ALTMAN

IT is a pleasure to note that this year the Hanukkah gifts available for both sexes and all ages are excellent and varied. Toys abound; there are gay sweaters and blouses, attractive shirts and ties, the prettiest of umbrellas, fashionable handbags, dainty lingerie, a variety of books, and boxes of chocolates and candy to make the mouth water. However, for those who must try to choose attractive gifts that at the same time will have some degree of permanence and usefulness, it is heartening to see that Lapid, which has been producing interesting ceramic ware for many years, has again come out with a lovely new collection.

In one well-known gift shop in the centre of Jerusalem, there is a very attractive display of Lapid ware, set out on a lovely hand-woven, fast-colour linen tablecloth (this one was in natural colour, flecked with white, with a pretty green stripe interwoven in it, which would make a really special cloth). Tastefully laid out on the cloth were breakfast sets in ceramic ware that looks like porcelain, doesn't discolour after some use or crack into tiny vein-like lines beneath the glaze when subjected to heat. On the table, at each setting, were displayed a large dish, 22 cm. x 19 cm. (which sells at IL3.600), and on this a smaller dish, 19 cm. x 14 cm. (at IL1.950) in a contrasting colour. The colours available are yellow, egg-shell blue, pink, lavender, black, white and cinnamon, so that the variations are endless, and can be bought to tone in with almost any room decoration. In addition, there are individual egg-cups, with a tiny groove on the base for salt, a lidded marmalade dish, and two biscuit or cracker bowls on a bamboo stand (the bowls, for other occasions, can be used to hold candies or peanuts). The small dishes can double up to hold butter or cheese, and two such dishes placed alongside one large dish and set on a flat, woven basket with chunky bamboo handles (at IL4.300) make an ideal horn-of-ouvery tray. There are soup bowls, too, in the same variety of colours, with a protruding lip-handle on either side for easy handling (at IL2.500 each). A very attractive coffee pot (finjan) in white and yellow, overlaid with a black stripe, comes with six handleless coffee-cups, and sells at IL4.500—while the cups being sold separately if required at IL1.950 for patterned ones, and IL1.700 in a solid pastel colour.

For children, Lapid has brought out a mug, with two comfortable handles in a respectable size, with designs of kite-flying and flower-picking children around it. To accompany the mug there is a bowl—large enough to hold a good-size portion for a healthy appetite, with lip-handles for easy use. Mug and bowl are IL4.100 each. The Negro linen tablecloths, hand-woven by blind girls at the Beit Hahatunot in Natanya, are really beautiful and really lovely gifts.

They are a serviceable size—130 cm. x 130 cm., and cost IL12.500. In addition to the cloth on the display table, they come in natural colour flecked with white, with a rose or yellow stripe, and in natural with orange or green woven into a fine plaid.

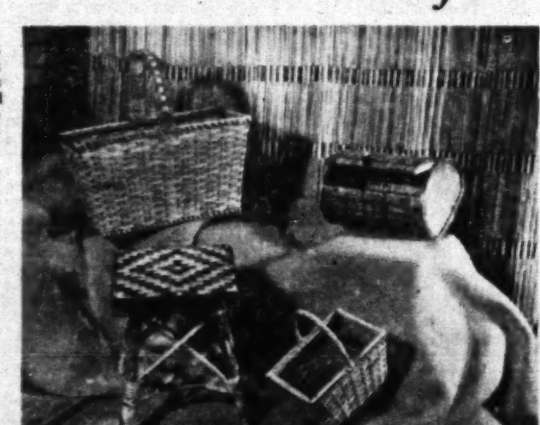
Place mats, much more in vogue now, are a good purchase for their usefulness. There are new designs available to choose from. If one needs just a small gift, two such mats would be very acceptable. As they are sold singly, one can increase the number according to one's means, without stretching the purse too much.

Tumblers and Jugs
To set alongside these bring place mats, there are some very attractive tumblers and jugs. They are extremely simple in design, and it is this simplicity which, together with the colours in which they are produced—a warm burgundy and a beautiful emerald green—gives them their look of quality, without the cost being high.

Other charming gifts for the table are the new cutlery sets (each piece is sold individually if required, too) of stainless steel, with bamboo handles. Laid out on the Negro linen cloth, they will add an air of luxury to holiday settings.

For the tired housewife on these chilly winter days, nothing would be more acceptable than the new ceramic dish-warmer or chafing-dish (rechaud), which, incidentally, is also one of Lapid's new items, and kept on the table during mealtimes, it will prevent countless weary trips to the gas-stove and back. It costs IL11.500, and husbands would do well to put this on their gift-list for Hanukkah.

This year, too, has seen the introduction of some very acceptable mohair stoles in a wonderful variety of rich



Basketry from Arab and Jewish villages in Masfat. window display.

colours. They are large enough to wrap oneself up in thoroughly on a cold night, and still look chic, and they are exceptionally warm. These, too, are made by the blind girls, whose work is excellent. In the same mohair is a completely new innovation this year—a "Balacava" helmet that covers the head (and half the face if need be) when the weather is really cold) and also extends over the shoulders—so that, tucked in at the neck of the coat, it will keep even the chilliest of us thoroughly warm.

Jewellery, this year, has a new air. Much more use is being made of the attractive stones from Eilat, and these have been set in beautiful Yemenite filigree work, that always catches the eye. The long bead necklaces are still in vogue, still colourful and attractive on a simple dress, and are also acceptable for almost all ages. Most gift shops have an excellent selection of hand-made brooches, rings and earrings—the problem is to choose which one likes the most!

Don't overlook the cosmetic shops—they are bright with vivid lipsticks in gay holders, powder compacts, sweet-smelling soaps, perfumes, talcum powders and creams of all kinds—all of which will bring delight at Hanukkah time.

If your family is in need of warm footwear for the winter—you will have no problem this year. Whether it is soft, warm, pastel-coloured slippers that you are looking for, lined with fluffy lamb-wool (and even the tiniest infant is catered for here) or sturdy leather slippers (lined in the same way and equally warm) or rain-resisting overboots in gay colours and non-skid soles—the local shops have them available, and will even gift-wrap them if you ask them.

When the first bright Hanukkah candle is lit, be sure that your gifts are gaily wrapped in colourful paper and ribbons—are there too. The shopkeepers have done their part this year in providing a wonderful choice of items. Go choose, there are Hanukkah gifts for all.

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